The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Western States Preparing for the Campaign.

Gen. Grant Indorsed by Missouri and Indiana.

Straightforward Platforms Adopted by Both Conventions.

An Executive Committee Chosen Yesterday in Missouri.

Delegates to the National Convention Elected.

National Prohibition and Labor Conventions in Ohio.

MISSOURI.

The Republican State Convention—Brilliant Prospect of a Successful Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 22.—The Missouri Republican State Convention, called to select delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and to choose a State Executive Committee, assembled here today. About 750 delegates were in attendance, representing every section of the State. It is pronounced, even by the Democrats, to be the finest body of men that ever composed such an assembly in this State. The Chairman of the State Committee, on calling the Convention to order, congratulated the Republicans of the State upon the brilliant prospects of the party, as augured by the enthusiastic sentiment of unity that was manifest on all sides. There is an intense desire and a solemn purpose to rally under the old banner, forgetful of all past differences. The distinction between Liberal and Radical is last of all in the pervading determination to annihilate the common enemy. The respectability and character furnished by Republicans in electing GRATZ BROWN, our present Governor, are now enlisted in the service of a reorganized party, and only the dregs remain to be employed by the possible possum coalition. It is estimated that more than one-third of those participating in the deliberations of the Convention acted with the Liberals in 1870. There is no appreciable falling off in the number of Germans acting with the Republican Party here, as compared with the number before the celebrated "bolt." Unbounded confidence in the ability of the party to carry the State for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention is expressed on every hand, and the redemption of the State is considered certain. There was particularly observable a determination to vindicate the Administration of GEN. GRANT. Regardless of a direct vote of instruction, all express their indignation at the attempts in Congress to vilify and misrepresent Republican officials, and whether or not the country should call upon Gen. GRANT to administer the Government for another term, the united Republicans of Missouri are determined not to surrender to Democracy. The unwarrantable attacks of soreheads upon the Government have accomplished a good work in awakening the dormant patriotism of the country.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—The State Republican Convention, holding at the Capitol today, was very fully attended, all parts of the State being represented. The Convention was not called to order until 12 o'clock, Gen. SHEPPERD, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, taking the chair. He delivered a brief address, referring to the reunited condition of the Republican Party in Missouri, and expressing his gratification at seeing in the Convention equal numbers of delegates from the Liberal and Radical wings of the party. The election of temporary officers of the Convention resulted in the choice of Col. VAN HORNE, of Kansas City, temporary President, and BENJAMIN H. WILSON Secretary. The Convention has taken a recess till 2 o'clock, when the election of permanent officers will take place. Before the recess Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, of St. Louis, addressed the Convention, advising a closer union of the party and the abolition of all differences among Republicans. Hon. GEORGE H. SHIELDS was made permanent President, with one Vice-President from each Congressional District. Each Congressional delegation nominated three delegates and three alternates to the National Republican Convention. Three delegates and three alternates from the State at large were also nominated. The State Executive Committee for the coming year was elected.

The following are the delegates appointed to the National Convention:

First Congressional District—Chauncey I. Filley, Henry A. Clover, John C. Orrick.

Second District—G. A. Finkelnburg, Henry T. Blow, E. O. Stanard.

Third District—George A. Mosher, Gustave St. Gertram and B. Calhoun.

Fourth District—Col. W. F. Cloud, J. P. Ellis and J. M. Filler.

Fifth District—Col. John H. Stager, Hon. N. McWilliam and D. O. Dollemayer.

Sixth District—William Warner, J. J. Husel and R. T. Van Horn.

Seventh District—B. O. Thompson, N. A. Winters and John Bitterenger.

Eighth District—H. F. Delmer, J. R. Petefs and W. Beshap.

Ninth District—Edward Draper, E. P. Dwyer and Theodore Brewer.

Delegates at Large—Hon. John B. Henderson, S. S. Burdett and I. F. Benjamin.

The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

The first congratulates the people of Missouri and the United States that the principles of the Republican Party, as enunciated by the National Convention of 1868, and which have determined the internal and foreign policy of our Government, have realized the blessings of peace and prosperity at home, and vindicated the honor, stability and power of the American Republic among the nations of the world, and we reaffirm our adherence to those principles.

The second indorses the National Administration and recites at length its achievements.

The third states that inasmuch as the discouraging elements of other States are now looking to Missouri for the confirmation of their hopes of division in our ranks, we take this occasion to proclaim to the Republicans of the nation that the party in this State is now united, vigorous and enthusiastic—there is no cause for schism, and there is no schism—that it will poll the full Republican vote of the State for the nominee of the National Republican Convention; that the present so-called Liberal Republican faction, if considered apart from the Democratic Party, as it should not be, is contemptible in numbers, too feeble to organize, too cunning to expose its weakness by a separate organization, a mere clique of disaffected persons, seeking to perpetuate a division which is now utterly groundless without the indorsement of a respectable minority of Republicans, and powerless to embarrass the party.

The fourth declares confidence in the present Chief Magistrate, and pledges the party to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

The fifth favors general and universal amnesty, and indorses the recommendations of the President in his last Annual Message.

After the adoption of the platform, the Convention adjourned, and resolved itself into a mass-meeting. Speeches were made by Hon. E. O. STANARD, J. H. JOYCE, P. BOYD, and others.

INDIANA.

Republican State Convention—Presidential Electors—The Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Convention here today nominated W. W. CURRY for Secretary of State; A. WILDMAN, Auditor; JOHN B. GLOVER, Treasurer; Col. JAMES B. BLACK, Reporter of the Supreme Court; CHARLES SCHELL, Clerk of the Supreme Court; B. W. SMITH, Superintendent of Public Instruction; JOSEPH C. DENNY, Attorney-General; Gov. CONRAD BAKER, Hon. H. S. LANE, Gen. G. K. STEELE, Delegates at Large to the National Republican Convention; Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, Hon. J. S. BUCKLES, Capt. JOHN SCHWARTZ and Hon. W. A. WOODS, Presidential Electors at Large.

The first resolution declares adhesion to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; and asserts the authority of the National Government against all theories of States' rights.

The second approves all acts of Congress and of the Administration which puts the rights of all citizens under the protection of national authority, when assailed by hostile legislation and violence, and demands the enforcement of the laws, that the rights of all citizens may be protected.

The third congratulates the country upon the restoration of the Union; declares that the obligations to soldiers and sailors shall never be forgotten; demands the payment of bounties and pensions without cost to the recipients, and attributes all the calamities of the rebellion to the Democracy.

The fourth approves the foreign policy of the Administration.

The fifth approves the action of Congress and the present Administration in their efforts to reduce expenditures, the tariff and taxation and the maintenance of the public credit.

The sixth favors the development of the State industries and national legislation to protect the coal and iron interests.

The seventh approves the financial policy of the Administration.

The eighth recommends the abolition of the offices of State Agent and State Printer.

Ninth—Opposes further grants of the public lands to railroads or other corporations, and demands that the public domain be reserved for the use of actual settlers, for soldiers, and for purpose of general education.

Tenth—That Congress ought to interfere for the protection of emigrants, to shield them from the unjust exactions levied upon them, in the shape of capitation taxes, under the laws of New-York and other seaboard cities.

Eleventh—Approves the efforts being made to expose, remove and punish corrupt officials, whether of municipalities, State or nation, and condemns all attempts by corporations, monopolists or conventions to influence elections or legislation by the use of corrupt means.

Twelfth—Pledges the party to cherish and maintain the public freeholds.

Thirteenth—Favors the remodeling of the State criminal code.

Fourteenth—Approves the efforts of the working men to improve their condition and vindicate their independence, and declares the Republican Party the true friends of the laborer.

Fifteenth—Favors the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution to prohibit the State from assuming or paying the Canal debt.

Sixteenth—Indorses the administration of Gov. BAKER.

Seventeenth—Approves the acts of the Indiana Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress.

Eighteenth—Approves the Administration of President GRANT, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention to vote for GRANT and COLFAX for President and Vice-President.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout.

PROHIBITION AND LABOR.

The Convention at Columbus, Ohio—A New Party to be Formed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The National Prohibition Convention met this morning. There were 194 delegates present from nine States. Rev. JOHN RUSSELL, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order. Hon. GIDEON T. STEWART, of Ohio, welcomed the delegates in a few remarks, urging the adoption of a platform that should place them before the country in no uncertain position. After the appointment of the usual committees, permanent organization was effected by electing Hon. SAMUEL CHASE President. Mr. CHASE thanked the Convention in a few remarks, declaring the persons present justified in meeting in convention and forming a new party, because both the Republican and Democratic Parties ignored the question of temperance. The Convention then took a recess.

On reassembling, the Convention adopted a preamble declaring that the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the interests of society and a political wrong.

The resolutions declare that the nation is in peril because of non-prohibition, and that the President and Vice-President should be elected by the people direct, and much more to the same purport. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

The National Labor Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and spent much of the time in discussing the question of admitting as a delegate JAMES KILGORE as a representative of International Section No. 26, of Pennsylvania. He was finally admitted as a part of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Committee on the Platform made a report, the financial plank of which was discussed until noon. The Committee then took a recess.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. The Committee on the platform reported resolutions, which were taken up seriatim and adopted. The preamble declares that all political power is inherent in the people, and a free government is founded on their authority and established for their benefit, that all citizens are equal in political rights, and entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man is entitled to exclusive separate emolument or privileges from the Government except in consideration of public service, and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force and should be repealed, and believing that all evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declarations:

The resolutions declare that it is the duty of Government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by founding a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any banking corporation; which money shall be legal-tenders in the payment of all debts public and private, interchangeable at the option of the holders for Government bonds, bearing a small rate of interest not exceeding 3 65-100 per cent., subject to future legislation by Congress.

The second resolution favors the payment of the national debt according to the original contract.

The third declares the exemption of Government bonds from taxation a violation of all the just principles of the Revenue laws.

The fourth opposes the sale of public lands to individuals or corporations.

The fifth favors the admission free of duty of articles in common use not produced here, and a revenue upon articles of luxury, and also such duty upon articles of manufacture, as, we having the raw materials in abundance, will assist in further developing the resources of the country.

The sixth advocates the prohibition of the importation of the Chinese by legislation.

The seventh favors the Eight-hour law.

The eighth demands the abolition of the contract labor in prisons.

The ninth favors assessing and collecting of war taxes during the progress of the war, instead of leaving the debt to posterity.

The tenth calls for Congressional legislation to prevent the exorbitant charges by railroads and telegraphs.

The eleventh favors the one-term principle.

The twelfth favors general amnesty and equality of rights and privileges to all.

The Committee on Platform reported additional resolutions, the first of which demands the subjection of the military to the civil power, and confinement of its operations to national purposes alone.

The second asks for a reversion of the Patent laws so as to give labor more fully the benefit of its own ideas on invention.

Third, that fitness, and not political or personal consideration should be the only recommendation to any public office.

These were adopted without debate. A resolution for the postponement of the Presidential nomination until May was voted down.

DAVID H. DAVIS, of Illinois, was nominated for President on the third ballot, the vote standing, DAVID H. DAVIS, 201; JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey, 7; HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, 3. Mr. DAVIS' nomination was made unanimous.

JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President on the first formal ballot, the vote standing as follows: JOEL PARKER, 112; E. M. CHAMBERLIN, of Connecticut, 57; THOMAS H. EWING, of Ohio, 22. Mr. PARKER'S nomination was made unanimous.

After appointing committees to wait on the nominees, an Executive Committee of one member from each State was appointed, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Executive Committee.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a caucus here this afternoon, to discuss the political situation and decide on the calling of a State Convention. The caucus was a close one, but it is known that the proposition to call the State Convention was voted down, and the Committee adjourned, to meet again on the 8th of May. This is regarded by the Liberal Democrats as a triumph of the passive party.

Terrible Massacre in the Argentine Republic—Fifty People Killed.

By the last Brazilian mail we receive the following:

The whole River Plate public has been horrified at the atrocities committed in the South by a band of Gaucho assassins, who in one day killed some fifty foreigners. The foreign residents of Tandil aided the authorities, pursued the villains, and dispersed them, killing ten, and taking some eighteen prisoners. The leader of this murderous band, a Chilian, was captured and sent to prison, but the foreigners of Tandil broke into the prison, and then and there lynched the assassin. Government is about to dispatch a special Judge to Tandil to try the other prisoners, and it is to be hoped they will be all shot by the townspeople.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Civil Service Board—The Yellowstone Valley—Mr. Sumner's French Arms Resolution—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Advisory Civil Service Board will embody the result of its labors since the adoption of the new rules on Jan. 1, in the form of a report to the President. It is now completed, except the final revision which it is to receive, and will probably be presented within a week. There will be some exceptions to the general rules that have been adopted, but generally the additional rules will conform strictly to the principles that were embodied in those rules. The report, like the first report of the Commission, will be comparatively brief. It will be printed to-morrow.

YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.

Dr. HAYDEN has completed the report of his exploration of the Yellowstone Valley last Summer, and it is now in the hands of the Public Printer. It will soon be ready for distribution, as far as the number of copies will allow. This report is but preliminary to the final extended report that is designed to be prepared, but nevertheless it will be looked for with great interest.

THE FRENCH ARMS QUESTION.

The debate on the French arms resolution will probably continue to-morrow, as it is reported to-night that Mr. SUMNER will speak again, and also that Messrs. EDMUNDS, CARPENTER and NYE will also have a hand in it. Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to reconsider the vote by which CONKLING'S amendment was adopted will probably provoke additional debate, so that the end can hardly be hoped for this week.

CONGRESSIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

Hon. JOHN H. KETCHAM has been elected as the New-York member of the Congressional Union Committee for the ensuing campaign. Mr. KETCHAM'S capacity as a working member makes him a decidedly valuable acquisition to the Committee.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The House Committee on Commerce today decided by a vote of 7 to 2 to report favorably on the increased subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line. It begins to look as though this measure would be successful, it having been favorably reported in both branches of Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The House Committee on Public Lands have under consideration and will soon report a bill reserving the public lands for homestead settlement alone, and abolishing the Pre-emption laws. House Committee on Commerce agreed today to a supplemental Steam-boat bill to remedy the alleged defects in the present law.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee on Finance have agreed to report a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River, between Evansville and Mount Vernon; a bill creating St. Paul, Minn., a collection district; a bill creating Indianola, Texas, a port of delivery; House bill to prevent the extermination of fur seals, by providing for additional Treasury agents, also House bill in relation to the transportation of goods in bonds through certain Mexican ports. The Senate Post-office Committee have agreed to report a bill giving an annual subsidy of $100,000 to the New-York and Mexican Steam-ship Company.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Internal Revenue office has commenced sending out blanks for the income tax for the past year. About nineteen tons of blanks are required for this purpose.

THE PRESIDENT.

President GRANT, accompanied by Gen. BABCOCK, left here at 12¾ o'clock today, for Philadelphia. They will attend Col. FORNEY'S party to-night, and return to Washington to-morrow forenoon.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Opening of Parliament—The Governor's Speech.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22.—Parliament opened here today. Nearly all the members were present. The Governor's speech congratulates the Province on the general success of its industry during the past year, the continuance of the blessings of peace, the recovery of the Prince of WALES, and the successful termination of the Provincial building dispute. In regard to emigration, the Governor promises papers respecting the conference lately held at Ottawa, and recommends Parliament to take measures to assist in carrying out the plans agreed on there. Reference is made to the outbreak of cholera and the successful results of the efforts made to prevent its spread. The House is recommended to provide for the extension of the insane asylum, tenders for which have already been invited. The desirability of encouraging the efforts now being made to build new lines of railway is mentioned.

THE GALLOWS.

John Traviss Hanged in Canada for the Murder of Johnson.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 22.—JOHN TRAVISS, who shot a man named JOHNSON in a fit of jealousy, near Newmarket, Ontario, some months since, was executed in the jail-yard this morning. He made a full confession. He said that JOHNSON was always speaking against him to a young lady to whom he paid his addresses. TRAVISS slept in JOHNSON'S house the night before the murder, and started in the morning with him in a sleigh. TRAVISS states that when he got into the sleigh he had no intention of shooting JOHNSON, but as they went along a feeling of revenge laid hold of him, and he took the pistol out of his pocket, and without speaking a word, shot him dead. TRAVISS was not twenty years old, was respectably connected, and has borne a good character. He addressed the spectators, expressing contrition, and said he intended to have murdered Mrs. JOHNSON. He maintained the greatest composure and died almostly instantly, only a slight convulsive motion being perceptible.

THE INDIANS.

Denial of the Story of Collecting Stores for the War-Path.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The story telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday that the Apache Indians have been accumulating stores of meat and flour on the reservations, and are undoubtedly going on the war-path, is contradicted by the authorities here, who say that the ration issued to these Indians under Gen. SCHOFIELD'S order has been only a quarter of a pound of beef (net) and half a pound of corn to children, and half a pound of beef (net) and one pound of corn to adults daily, and they were compelled to report daily in person to the commanding officer at the post on the reservation, which prevented them from obtaining any other food, and rendered their laying by food for future use impossible. Indeed, this ration is so small that the army officers in charge of the reservations have complained to the Department that it was likely to drive the Apache Indians away from the posts to obtain subsistence elsewhere, which may account for the story.

Fatal Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PARKERSBURG, West Virginia, Feb. 22.—The "fast train" going west on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while running with good speed, yesterday morning, ran into a heavy fall of rock sixty miles east of this place. The engine and baggage-car were hurled down an embankment and several passenger-cars thrown from the track. J. DORSEY, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman severely injured. The passengers escaped with slight injuries.

Threatened Disturbance Among Striking Quarry Men in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—There are indications of trouble with the striking quarry men at Westerly. Sheriff BERRY was here to-night to consult with Gov. PADLEFORD, and returned to the scene of the disturbance. Special Police have been sworn in, and the military at Westerly have been notified to be in readiness to assemble at a signal.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Earl Granville's Note to Mr. Fish Received Last Night.

Jurisdiction of the Tribunal Over Indirect Claims Denied—Probable Response of the Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The text of Earl GRANVILLE'S note was received today by the Secretary of State in the dispatches from Minister SCHENCK, which arrived by yesterday's steamer. The note proves to have been addressed to Gen. SCHENCK, and is forwarded by him and not through Sir EDWARD THORNTON, as has generally been supposed. The note in substance, it is understood, fully confirms the reports of its contents heretofore given in the Queen's speech, in the Parliamentary debates, and in these dispatches. It calls attention to the differences of opinion regarding the interpretation of the treaty, and says that Her Majesty's Government hold that the so-called indirect claims are not properly within the jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal. The note closes with the expression of an earnest hope that the treaty may nevertheless be the means of a complete adjustment of the differences between the two Governments. Secretary FISH will prepare a reply forthwith. What that reply will be is a matter of reasonable conjecture. That it will reciprocate the wish that the treaty may yet prove the means of a full settlement, there can be no more doubt than that it will be thoroughly American in spirit. There is every reason to believe that Mr. FISH will hold that there can be no full and amicable settlement which does not cover all questions submitted, and that the submission of these claims is fully covered by the treaty itself. He will, no doubt, call attention to the fact that they were expressly not waived in the protocols, and that a settlement of all questions, in the language of the treaty, which leaves this question open as an irritant for future years, will be alike unfortunate for both nations, should this Government propose, as is not unlikely, that the question of jurisdiction be submitted to the tribunal for decision. It will afford a way of escape whose justice and fairness the English Government would find it exceedingly difficult to deny, especially as such proposition would be reinforced by the powerful precedent of the action of this Government in the case of the Confederate cotton loan, which was decided adversely on the question of jurisdiction. This precedent has already been quoted in England, and is troubling the Government there, OTWAY and others in Parliament having reminded it that, in view of this fact, it could not approach the subject of the *Alabama* Treaty with clean hands. The reply of this Government will not be ready for several days, and will, therefore, not be considered in Cabinet before next week. Hon. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS arrived here this morning, and spent an hour with Secretary FISH today.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Condition of the Road and the Passengers—Fires in the Cars.

LARAMIE CITY, Feb. 22.—Four specials arrived here this morning through the blockade, one day late only. The snow blockade on the Union Pacific may now be regarded as terminated for the season, although March is regarded as a very severe month. Trains are now moving on all parts of the road, but with little regularity, in consequence of the crowded condition of the road, more than forty trains being blockaded at various points. The officials are exerting every means to push forward the loads of freight, much of which has been on the road since the middle of December, on heavy damage, China through freight-cars receiving $100 loss each per day. The loss to the Company in time freight cannot be much less than $1,500 daily since the blockade. The last passenger-trains reached Ogden this morning, having been six days in the snow, but the arrangements of the Company prevented any suffering. The Silver-Silliman party of English capitalists were made generally comfortable in the hotel cars, being also six days in the snow from this point to Washington. The snow is of immense depth, and in places nearly half a mile in length, and from the absence of snow-plows on the road, when the storms began they got the advantage of the railroad, and the snow had to be removed by shovels and picks. There are only three plows on the road, and they are considered by old railroad men as being almost worthless. They run into the snow and there often stick, making great trouble to shovel them out. There was an apparent want of thorough railroad knowledge and experience on the part of the officials, and a great deal of mismanagement and inefficiency, one high official, it is said, persisting in sending snow-plows after trains instead of before them to get through the drifts. At the commencement of the blockade the coal-sheds on the line were almost destitute of fuel, and great difficulty was experienced in keeping the locomotives moving. Ordinary foresight seemed to have been lacking. Yesterday's thaw occasioned a number of "washes of track," greatly delaying the trains, and like accidents are liable to occur throughout the Spring. More than twenty engines are in the repair-shops, and the power of the road is, of course, greatly weakened. TOM SCOTT will send some locomotives from the Pennsylvania Central. Stories are conflicting concerning the suffering of the passengers in the blockade. The Company contends that plenty of food was furnished to the passengers during it. They all shoveled vigorously in the coldest weather, with flying snow, the wind blowing a hurricane, and the thermometer 26° below zero. Many of them were frost-bitten, and a number are quite sick from exposure and fatigue. Fires broke out in the cars several times, and were only put out with difficulty. The condition of all the cars, excepting the sleepers, was horrible. On arriving at Ogden they were more like the hold of an emigrant ship than anything else, causing considerable sickness among the poor people. It will require months to put the running stock of the road in good condition again, and at a great expense to the Company. The China mails went east today. The weather is now warm and the snow is rapidly passing off.

ON THE PRAIRIE.

Terrible Storm in Minnesota—Buried Alive.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 22.—The severe storm which swept over the State on Tuesday of last week, was attended with numerous casualties. Near Beaver Falls a lady, in the absence of her husband, endeavored to go to the barn and care for the stock. She was accompanied by her sister, aged seventeen. Two children were left in the house. Three days after, the husband returned and found the children upon the bed, covered with snow and nearly dead. Learning from them of the absence of the two women, he went in search. The body of the young lady was found about half a mile from the house, and that of the wife over a mile out on the prairie. Several other fatal cases of freezing are reported in the vicinity of Windom.

Pigeon-Shooting at Jerome Park.

Five shooting-matches came off at Jerome Park yesterday afternoon. The first was for a cup between Messrs. HECKSCHER, JOHNSON and REDMOND, twenty-three yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and a quarter ounce shot. These gentlemen shot at fifteen birds each. Messrs. REDMOND and JOHNSON each shot seven birds of the fifteen, and making a tie, they shot it off at three birds each, Mr. JOHNSON winning by killing two of the latter to Mr. REDMOND'S one. Mr. HECKSCHER killed five out of fourteen birds.

Then followed a match, at five birds each, between Messrs. F. PALMER and AUGUST BELMONT, the latter shooting at twenty yards rise, while Mr. PALMER shot at twenty-five yards. Mr. BELMONT won the match very easily by killing three birds in succession, while his opponent missed three. The latter then gave up.

As soon as the above affair was settled a handicap sweepstakes of $50 entrance, twenty-one birds each, one and a quarter ounce shot, eighty yards boundary, came off. Six gentlemen entered, viz.: J. G. BENNETT, Jr., twenty-four yards; HENRY LEAVITT, twenty-three yards; A. BELMONT, twenty-three yards; J. HECKSCHER, twenty-three yards; W. DOUGLAS, twenty-four yards, and Mr. FELLOWS at twenty-one yards. As a whole, the shooting was very fine, some of it remarkably good. Mr. BENNETT won the stake, killing the largest number of birds—sixteen out of twenty-one.

The next affair was a match at twelve double birds each between Mr. BENNETT and Mr. BELMONT, eighteen yards rise, eighty yards boundary. Mr. BENNETT won this match, killing eleven birds out of eighteen, while Mr. BELMONT killed but five out of sixteen and then gave up the match.

Then followed a match for a valuable cup between Messrs. JOHNSON and GRAY, at fifteen birds each, twenty-two yards rise, eighty boundary, one and a half ounce shot. The match was won by Mr. JOHNSON, who killed six birds out of fourteen, Mr. GRAY killing but four of the fourteen.

The shooting closed for the day with a match between Mr. LEAVITT and Mr. BENNETT, eleven birds each, twenty-three yards rise, eighty yards boundary. This was a very interesting and closely contested affair throughout, Mr. LEVVITT winning by one bird, having shot nine out of eleven, Mr. BENNETT killing eight.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed last night, extending throughout the State.

Mrs. ANN ODELL, of Millbrook, N. Y., aged sixty years, committed suicide.

A Syracuse boy has eloped with his step-mother, of about the same age as himself.

It is storming again at Salt Lake, and there are apprehensions of another blockade.

Chief-Justice McKENNA left Salt Lake City for the East yesterday morning.

Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT is slowly improving, although still very feeble.

The meeting of the Dominion Parliament has been postponed until Thursday, April 11.

The Harrisburg *Journal* thinks a Pennsylvanian should be nominated for Vice-President.

The Japanese Embassy left Salt Lake City for Ogden, bound eastward, yesterday morning.

Mr. JOSEPH F. PAGE, of Philadelphia, has given a tract of land in that city, valued at $30,000, for a site for a Baptist Home.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY having resigned the Collectorship, is to be dined by the merchants of Philadelphia on the 8th of March.

The State Agricultural Society of Georgia met at Savannah yesterday. The session will continue for three days.

B. A. STREET'S cotton-knitting mill, and COFFIN & SIMPSON'S flour-mill, at Kenwood, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

JOSEPH GARNIER, from Oregon, shot himself at the Occidental lodging-house, in Kearney, Cal., yesterday.

A large meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday evening, at which it was resolved to build the Valley Railroad.

The inhabitants of West Roxbury, Mass., in a town-meeting, voted against annexation to Boston, 623 yeas to 400 nays.

In the case of Alderman POWELL, of Chicago, the jury stood three for conviction and nine for acquittal, and were discharged.

GEORGE JEFFRIES committed suicide in Chicago on Wednesday night by cutting his throat.

Ex-Senator YATES is dangerously ill of hemorrhage of the bowels, at his home, in Jacksonville, Ill.

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee decided to hold the State Convention on Wednesday, June 12.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio adjourned yesterday until June 13, without giving any date for the State Convention.

The old Pennigewassett House and stable at New-Hampton, N. H., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $4,500.

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of Rochester, New-York, has accepted his election to the Presidency of Brown University.

The dry house of WALSH'S bleachery, in Johnstown, R. I., was burned this morning. Loss covered by insurance.

Southern Illinois reports flattering prospects of an abundant fruit crop, especially apples, pears and cherries.

The first National Catholic Temperance Union assembled in Convention at Pain's Hall, Baltimore, yesterday.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a decision in the New-York Central Railroad Dividend case, and will probably promulgate it today.

The Florida Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon on Monday last. The counsel of Gov. REED regard this as a dismissal of the charge against him.

The spoke-factory of BIMEL & Co., and an adjoining dwelling, at St. Mary's, Ohio, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

The Nebraska Supreme Court yesterday decided that the present extra session of the State Legislature is illegal. The Legislature is disbanding.

In a five-mile race yesterday between the *Phantom* and *Quickstep*, of the New-Hamburg Ice-boat Club, the *Phantom* won by thirty seconds. Time—7:38.

An investigation in London has found that Capt. ELHENY, of the wrecked ship *Halifax*, was not free from blame, and his certificate has been temporarily withdrawn.

A fire at Selinsgrove, Penn., on Wednesday, destroyed thirteen dwellings, five stores, a Baptist church, and twelve stables and barns; loss about $100,000.

An act passed the Maine House yesterday authorizing Portland to extend $2,500,000 to aid in the construction of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

Senator BUCKINGHAM'S health is much improved, and he expects to leave his home in Norwich, Conn., for Washington early next week.

The administrator of JAMES F. C. BAXTER recovered $7,000 insurance on his life from the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey.

The bill confirming the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad to the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad passed the Minnesota Legislature on Wednesday.

The Executive Committee of the Maryland Republicans is to meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, March 6, to fix the time for the State Convention.

Hon. JOSEPH CHEEVER, of Saugus, Mass., and Mrs. THOMAS LEE, of Rochester, each completed their one hundredth year yesterday. Both are natives of Massachusetts.

The fifth annual Commencement of the Washington University Medical School took place in Concordia Hall, Baltimore, yesterday. There were twenty-seven graduates, mostly from Southern and Western States.

The farmers of Maryland are to hold a State Convention in Baltimore on Thursday, March 28, to discuss the question of country roads, &c., that they may devise some means to develop the rural districts.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed at the action of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, conferring on the State Convention the right to select district delegates to the National Convention.

The Republican Convention at Indianapolis yesterday nominated THOMAS BROWN, of Randolph County, for Governor; LEONIDAS SEXTON for Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH for Congressman at large.

The new hotel, the Carrollton, erected on the site of the old fountain on Light-street, was opened at Baltimore, yesterday, by Col. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Coleman House, New-York.

Two blind soldiers, named McCARGUE and MAVANAUGH, inmates of the National Asylum, were found dead under the snow, in a ravine, in the woods back of the Asylum barns, on Wednesday.

The Louisiana State University claims to have the largest and most valuable collection of minerals, fossils, shells, Indian relics, preserved plants and flowers, and objects of natural history in the Southern States.

Many of the colored people of Louisiana still firmly believe that Lieut.-Gov. DUNN was poisoned. The circumstances attending his death were mysterious, and no post-mortem examination was had.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and Presidential electors, and to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention, is to be held in Reading on Thursday, May 30.

The Auditor of Ohio has decided that when a sexton resides, as a watchman, in the basement of a church, the whole building must be taxed, the State law providing that a church building must be exclusively used for divine worship to be exempt from taxation.

The tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis, Mo., protest against the Committee of Ways and Means' recommendation of sixteen cents tax on smoking and twenty-four cents on chewing tobacco, and urge a uniform tax on all manufactured tobacco.

The scull-race between FULTON and BROWN has been arranged to take place at Digby, and the distance to be four miles, and the stakes $1,000 a side, each party paying his own expenses. The time is to be agreed upon hereafter. One-third of the sum to be raised by Halifax was at once subscribed.

To facilitate travel to the proposed Boston Jubilee Coliseum, the Boston City Council has passed an order for the erection of permanent iron bridges on Hamilton-avenue, over the Boston and Albany Railroad, and on Newton-street, over the Boston and Providence Railroad, at a cost of $175,000.

Of the State officers of Tennessee the Governor, the six Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and Reporter, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Controller, the Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, the Superintendent of the Capitol, the Public Printers, the Speaker of the House, the Speaker of the Senate, the Clerk of the House, the Clerk of the Senate, the door-keeper of the House and the Door-keeper of the Senate were in the rebel army.

ENGLAND.

A Popular Excitement—Effect of the American Claims—The Point at Issue—Great Britain's Concessions.

From a Special Correspondent.

MID-ENGLAND, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

I have seen a good many popular excitements in England—panics, "funks," and the like; but I have never seen Englishmen so annoyed, so vexed, so perplexed, mortified, angry and bothered as at this moment. They are sold by their Government, outwitted by Yankee smartness, held to a treaty they never thought of agreeing to, humiliated in every way, and threatened with unbearable taxes, and more unbearable disgrace. You have read the mild allusion to this little misunderstanding in the so-called Queen's speech, and Mr. DISRAELI'S gentle excoriations, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S bluster. The Press, both Houses of Parliament, the whole country, I believe, is unanimous in repudiating the treaty, or its American interpretation, and Mr. GLADSTONE has no choice but to express and carry out the feeling of the nation, or resign the reins of Government. There is a Conservative reaction setting strongly against him, but his majority is still a sufficient one, and this American difficulty may save him from other dangers. Liberals must support him now, and even the Conservatives are blamed if they show a disposition to make party capital out of a national calamity. The American case is to be republished here in a few days by BENTLEY. English lawyers will read it eagerly, in the hope of learning something which may sharpen their wits and practice. The English case is as mild as milk and water, and of course does not touch the American case at all. It reminds one of the poor little lamb drinking down stream, while the wolf is lapping above. And it was all so jolly at Washington making the treaty! Didn't the English Commissioners dine with you at Delmonico's when it was over, and talk of peace, and good fellowship, and "blood thicker than water!" Poor Lord GRANVILLE is utterly upset by the turn things have taken, and has such a sharp attack of the gout that he can only get about on crutches. The Franco-Prussian war killed Lord CLARENDON.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

It is all very fine for you to say that the American claims, whatever they may be, must be referred to the Arbitrators at Geneva. This is the very point at issue—the point which the English supposed to be settled by treaty—what should be referred. If there is no limitation to their powers, they may take a fancy to double the English national debt, or give you Canada or Ireland. Not too much confidence is felt in the referees, two of whom do not understand English, and one, it is said, knows not even French. There must be some limitation to such an arbitration. Aside from money, there are questions which cannot be submitted. The English admit carelessness, or laxity, or delay as to the escape of the *Alabama*, and have apologized and been ready to pay suitable damages. Naval officers have been consulted as to the cost of pursuing that vessel. There is talk of a proposition to square it by paying £6,000,000. Hundreds of millions are another matter. As a little indication of English feeling, it is stated that a very friendly appeal of English authors to the American Government in favor of a copyright treaty was in course of signature when this cloud suddenly overshadowed us. Not another signature was added, and the matter will wait for a more convenient season. Repudiation is repudiated. The English stand by the treaty as they understand it. They made and signed it with a certain understanding, which was frankly declared, and neither in law nor equity can a man or a government be held to agree to anything except his own understanding of what he agrees to—his own intention. If two parties sign a document capable of bearing different constructions, each can be held only to the construction he put upon it when he signed it. A law is what the legislators intended it to be. A bargain is what each man agrees to. England declares she made and intended to make a certain treaty—you try to hold her to another. It is not for the arbitrators to say what the English meant. They can better say that themselves. If there has been a misunderstanding, there is nothing but to go to work and do it over again, and if the English Commissioners do not understand what you want and insist upon, you must quietly and patiently explain it to them until they do.

ENGLAND'S CONCESSIONS.

And, really, we ought to consider how much England has conceded in this matter. It was a great concession, Mr. GLADSTONE says, to consent to an arbitration; it was a much greater one to agree to an *ex post facto* law by which the case was to be decided, and this is a quite unheard of proceeding, and the most humiliating concession of all was to forego the claims of Canada for the raids of the Fenians; and the greatest concession of all was to consent to pay the naval expenses of the United States in hunting for the *Alabama*. But Mr. GLADSTONE has told you, in his place in the House of Commons, that your present demands are "preposterous, which proves their absurdity, for they are such that no people in the last extremity of war, in the lowest depth of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England would ever submit to." [Cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI, the Tory leader, on the same occasion, spoke of "the wild and preposterous claims for a compensation larger than could have been extracted from a conquered nation, and the payment of which would be perilous to England's fortunes, and fatal to her fame. [Loud cheers.]

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 A. M.—The low barometer that existed Thursday night in New-England is now succeeded by increasing pressure, clear weather, and cold north or north-west winds, which latter prevail throughout the Atlantic States. The area of low barometer which was over the lakes and North-west, has moved south-eastward into the Middle States, and the low barometer which was in Montana and Oregon has extended eastward to Missouri and Lake Huron. Increasing southerly winds are now reported north and west of the Ohio Valley, and cloudy weather from Lake Michigan westward. Clear weather has succeeded the low barometer and light rain which prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States. The barometer has risen and the storm cleared away in Northern California. The temperature has fallen quite low in New-England, and has risen slightly north and west of Ohio.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise, with partially cloudy and clearing weather during Friday morning throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, followed Friday night by increasing southerly winds and rising temperature from Vermont to Virginia, and westward throughout the Mississippi Valley; the area of low barometer move eastward into Kansas and Minnesota; brisk south-easterly winds with threatening weather prevail from Tennessee northward to the upper lakes; southerly winds and cloudy weather extend over Texas and the valley of the lower Mississippi by Tuesday night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts Friday morning.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Great Assemblage of Dethroned Kings and Princes at Antwerp.

Two Paris Journals Suppressed by the Government.

Arrest of the Alleged Would-be Assassin of Prince Bismarck.

The Ecumenical Council Probably to Reassemble at Trent.

American Tourists at the Scene of the Massacre by Greek Bandits.

CROWNLESS KINGS.

Gathering of the Dethroned Legitimists at Antwerp.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp is increasing daily, and is becoming formidable. It is confined to no nationality. Although the French preponderate in numbers, the German and Spanish Legitimists are well represented. The Ex-King of Hanover arrived yesterday, with a large party of supporters. Leading Ultramontanists from Italy, Germany and France are also flocking to the city. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that the chiefs are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all deposed Sovereigns.

FRANCE.

Illness of the Minister of War—Suppression of Two Paris Journals.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count DE REMUSAT, gave a dinner this evening to the members of the diplomatic corps. Gen. CISSEY is ill, and it is thought he will be obliged to resign the Ministry of War. It is again reported that M. LARONCIERE will be appointed Ambassador to Rome. The publication of the newspapers *Le Gaulois* and *L'Armée* has been suspended by order of the Government.

GERMANY.

Arrest of the Would-be Assassin of Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—There is now no doubt that a man was in this city on Wednesday whose object was to assassinate Prince BISMARCK. It is officially announced this morning that an apothecary, who resides in the City of Posen, was arrested in Berlin yesterday on suspicion of contemplating the assassination of the Premier. The man is a Pole and a fanatical Catholic, and he formerly served in the Papal Zouaves. He came from Posen to this city a few days since, and while on the way, threatened to take the life of the Prince upon his arrival here. A pistol was found on the person of the prisoner, which shows beyond doubt that he fully meditated carrying out his design.

An International Congress for Uniform Postage.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is reported that Prince BISMARCK proposes to issue invitations to the Powers for an international Congress, the object of which will be to establish a system of cheap and uniform rates of postage, and to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Ecumenical Council—Spanish Radicals—The Greek Brigands Learning Manners.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Several Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are urging the Pope to hold the Ecumenical Council at Trent, in the Tyrol. The Austrian Government, however, does not seem disposed to grant the permission asked by His Holiness for the assembling of the Council within its dominion. Should the Pope be successful in his application, he will not attend the sessions of the Council in person, but will remain in Rome and be represented at the meeting by a Cardinal.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The Radical leaders are deliberating as to what attitude to assume toward the new Ministry. A meeting will be held to-night, at which it is expected decisive action will be taken.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—A party of twelve Americans, including ladies, accompanied by competent guides, recently explored the fields near Marathon where the English travelers were butchered by Greek brigands in 1870. They were not molested.

Sherman Gone to Naples—Catholic Bishops in Prussia—Suppression of the Gaulois.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Col. J. C. AUDENREID and Lieut. FREDERICK D. GRANT, of the United States Army, who have been here for some time, have gone to Naples.

A Consistory of Cardinals is called by the Pope to meet in the Vatican to-morrow to nominate Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia.

THE WEST INDIES.

Troubles in Hayti—An Attempt to Burn Port-au-Prince—Cuban News.

JACMEL, Hayti, Feb. 11.—Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of the present Government is more uncertain than ever. An attempt was made on the night of the 8th inst. to burn the City of Port-au-Prince. Flames burst out simultaneously in different quarters of the city. Consternation prevailed. A revolutionary outbreak was feared, the troops were ordered out, and the President and Ministers were in the streets all night. The fires were extinguished before great damage was done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial. Twenty-one adherents of Ex-President SALNAVE, who were recently released by President SAGET, have been rearrested at Cape Haytien, on charge of conspiring against the Government.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The British schooner *Lark*, which was seized a few weeks ago by a Spanish cruiser on suspicion of landing arms for the insurgents, has been released through the vigorous representations of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. DUNLOP, and has sailed for Jamaica. The United States steamer *Kansas*, now in this harbor, will sail on Saturday for Key West to take on board the expedition for the survey of the Nicaragua route. The Spanish iron-clad *Numancia*, arrived at Guantanamo yesterday.

The American, Spanish, English, German and Swedish war vessels were decorated and fired salutes today in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday. A ball was given in the afternoon on board the United States steamer *Terror*. A card is published calling upon the French residents of this island to contribute to the payment of the German indemnity.

The German brig *Pinguin*, from St. Thomas, for Havana, was lost at Puerto de Banes. The crew were saved.

THE SPANISH MAIN.

Partial Quiet in San Domingo—President Baez Going to Europe—A Venezuelan Loan.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 12.—The country is comparatively quiet just now, but cannot remain so long. The insurgent Gen. CABRAL, at the head of 1,200 men, threatens an attack on Azua, and 400 troops have been sent hence to reinforce the garrison. President BAEZ proposes to make a trip to Europe soon, going by way of the United States. It is reported that he has received an invitation from President GRANT to visit Washington. Col. MENDEZ has been appointed Minister of San Domingo to the German Empire.

CARRACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 10.—A European house has offered to Don GUZMAN, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a loan of £80,000 sterling. The offer has been accepted, but the conditions are unknown.

FRANCE.

A Dinner to Gen. Sherman—The American Squadron at Spezzia—Tidings from Spain—Legislative Proceedings—The Alabama Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

There was a grand dinner at Nice a few days ago, at which Gen. SHERMAN, FRED. GRANT, Minister WASHBURNE, and a number of Americans now residing at that little *ville de plaisir*, participated. To the great detriment of Paris many strangers have been driven by the mud, the extravagant prices, and the general state of discomfort, to that agreeable southern town. If prices are high at Nice, at least you get something for your money, which is more than can be said of this city, and as residence there has suddenly become fashionable, perhaps on account of the expected visit of the Prince of WALES, the tide of travel has set in that direction. Within the circle of my own acquaintance, a score or more of wealthy gentlemen have closed their purses to the Parisian shop-keepers, and started for the races, which begin on Sunday next, and they will remain at Nice until driven northward by Summer heats. Judging from my private letters, Nice must have been very gay during the past week, while the officers of our fleet were there. The grand dinner of which I spoke was given at the hotel where most of the Americans reside, the dining-room being tastefully decorated by flags borrowed from the ships. The bill of fare was something uncommonly artistic, and prepared with that reckless disregard for expense for which our countrymen in Europe are noted. Minister WASHBURNE made a very clever speech, and Gen. SHERMAN spoke with his usual dignity and good sense. When the table was cleared, Mr. WASHBURNE proposed, to open the fire, the health of the President of the United States. This brought up young GRANT, who spoke sensibly and well, and succeeded in convincing every one that he is very liable to be what his father never was, and never pretended to be, a good orator. Everything passed off happily, and there was a good deal said about the proposed trip to the East, which was destined to be rudely postponed a few hours later. The plan had been arranged for all of the vessels of the squadron to meet at Spezzia, and then go to Naples, for the purpose of taking Gen. SHERMAN and his party on board. But this plan was interrupted by a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy to Rear-Admiral ALDEN, ordering the entire squadron to rendezvous at Villafranca and remain there ready for orders. It was intimated also that the fleet might be needed for immediate service. As our relations with Spain are in a critical state, there was no difficulty in divining the probable meaning of this order, and I need not say that every man was ready for any emergency. We have a fine fleet of war-ships here, and a splendid *personnel*, and this may be depended upon to uphold the honor of the flag in European waters until reinforcements arrive, whatever may be the orders for action. Almost at the same moment, we have news of the *Florida* affair, and with it the rumor that Spain will apologize. Should that be the case, the Eastern trip may yet be made, but for the moment, a new programme has been adopted.

TIDINGS FROM SPAIN.

I have already told you of the fusion of the Spanish Bourbons, and their plots to regain the throne, and this, with the revolution in Cuba, is quite enough for a country which cannot agree upon a Cabinet. But there is a great deal more. The Carlists are "at it" once more, and are said to be arming again upon the frontier. At Barcelona the troubles continue; there are constant riots, and the Police were fired into the other day. They returned the fire, killing several citizens. In other towns the revolutionists are encouraging outbreaks. At a naval station in the south, an officer openly denounced King AMADEUS, using outrageous language, and drawing his sword to cut in pieces the portrait of his sovereign. This hot-headed young fellow was at once arrested, and may pay for his folly with his head. I mention the incident to show that Spain is not so tranquil at home that she can count much upon the enthusiasm of the people in a war made by the present King, and her army is not to be depended on in case any one of the pretenders take advantage of the war to make a strike for the throne. Americans here agree that it is not worth while using menaces with a little one-horse Power like Spain, but they think she would do a great deal better for herself to devote her energies to the formation of a capable Ministry, and to the improvement of her finances. As for poor Prince AMADEUS, he is very likely to fall like MAXIMILIAN—betrayed even by the party which sent for him—and be left to the fury of a Madrid mob. He would do well to study Spanish character in the tragedies of Queretaro and the assassination of PRIM, and then take the next train back to his father.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The French Chamber is still engaged in discussing the English treaty, and, contrary to his promise, M. THIERS has once more taken his seat upon the Ministerial bench, and is engineering with all his power in favor of his protection theories. Yesterday, he joined in the debate against GAMBETTA, and made the astonishing statement that treaties of commerce were useless, and that the nation which adopted them tied its own hands. M. PONYER QUERTIER made the same assertion, and developed the thesis in the attempt to prove that France had been taken in when making these commercial treaties, and now wanted to get free once more, or, as M. THIERS expressed it, "To regain her liberties." This is equivalent to saying that M. THIERS and his Financial Secretary are right, and the statement of every other European country entirely wrong in the matter of international treaties. M. THIERS says that he cannot govern France without this special tax upon new material or without his system of protection, and in order to secure that system it is absolutely necessary to modify (he used the word "denounce") the treaty with England. But I cannot see what good it will do to denounce the English treaty, while the same kind of treaties exist, with seven, eight and ten years to run, with Austria, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and Italy. It is apparent at a glance that the effect would be to throw the trade in the opposite direction, and to bestow upon Germany the commercial advantages withdrawn from England.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The impression has been at Versailles that the treaty with England must be denounced before the 4th of February, or it could not be denounced until the 4th of February, 1873. The other day, however, the Government saw a feeling decidedly hostile to the idea of denunciation, and made the remarkable statement that the matter could be settled at any time. The English Government had been asked its interpretation of the treaty, and the reply was that it understood that the treaty could be denounced at any date, the terms to cease twelve months after. This piece of honesty astonished everybody. Even the Press were quite taken aback by it, and began at once to search for some motive. Certainly, England desired to maintain the treaty, she had reason to hope that it could not be broken as early as the 4th, why then did she not gain a year by giving the French interpretation to the treaty? As it was not thought probable that England would be honest where it was seemingly her interest not to be, the French were terribly intrigued, and really began to think that there was some kind of a snare in this reply. Various motives were assigned. One journal imagined that the intention was to defer the debate until the arrival of M. ROUHER, who would oppose the idea of breaking the treaty; but none admitted that it was from pure honesty that such a reply was returned. The use which the Government made of this reply was strongly in favor of the treaty, for several members spoke angrily, and wanted to know why the Chamber was treated in this way. They had been allowed to discuss a revenue tax on vessels for some days ere a declaration was drawn from the Ministry that in this matter the Government was bound by secret treaties, and now they had been urged to a hasty vote upon the English treaty, under the plea that, if not denounced on the 4th of February, it could not be for a year, when the Government knew that such was not the case. GAMBETTA spoke rather sharply upon this theme, and wanted to know why such matters were not conducted openly and in the light of day, as they were in all other countries. He offered a proposition to modify the treaty by negotiation, and not by denunciation. "If you wish merely to modify the treaty, as you have often asserted," said he, "it is not at all necessary to denounce it. You must negotiate; and that is to conform to the spirit and the letter of the treaty. That is formally said in article 21. When new circumstances arise in connection with such a contract, men negotiate; and it is only when one desires an entire rupture of the contract that he denounces. It remains still to do, what the Government ought to have done five or six months ago, to negotiate the desired modifications openly, publicly, in the light of day, and in making known to the Chamber that which is desired." M. GAMBETTA spoke well, sensibly and to the point, but his burning oratory, his bold tones, his gestures, his very presence even, are taken as an offence by the majority, and it is fatal to any question to have his support. His proposition was voted down, yet it was just what the Chamber desired. A new proposition in about the same sense was to be presented, but as it entailed a speech from one of the dreary men of the Chamber, and as it only wanted half an hour to the "Deputy's train" for Paris, it was left over for today. The Marquis DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN then proposed to make the Duchatel proposition, (on the return to Paris,) the order of the day when the present question was settled, and the Assembly adjourned. I am told by a friend who has just come in from Versailles, that M. THIERS is in his seat again, and prepared to defend his pet project of denouncing the English treaty.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Alabama Commission, which has taken an office in the Rue de la Paix, and will remain there until the matter is settled, going to Geneva to the meetings, is having its hands full in keeping up with the English arguments. You will have seen the fury of every journal, from the *Times* down, upon the question of indirect damages. I need not quote them, but *Les Débats* has an article in pretty much the same sense, arguing that England is required to agree to an *ex post facto* interpretation of the law, and that under the recognized rules of International law the United States has not a leg to stand on. It says that the claim cannot be maintained, and I leave other pens to argue the matter with these heavy blades of *Les Débats*.

ASHBY.

THE CANADIAN SURVEY PARTY.

Fears for the Safety of the Entire Force of Twenty-five Men.

From the Duluth Minnesotian, Feb. 10.

We regret to state this week that our latest intelligence from down the North Shore is not so favorable to the safe voyaging of the Canadian Pacific Railroad party, under Engineer McNAB, as were our former reports. Parties who came with the Beaver Bay mail, which arrived at Duluth on Tuesday last, state that McNAB and his boats reached the point of the Grand Rapids on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, where they camped all night. Mr. FRED. M. JOHNSON, a young gentleman of Marquette, who was down in that region, accompanied, as his employe, by the famous explorer and miner, ALEX. BAKER, examining in Minnesota to trace therein the continuation of the silver lodes of the British side, went out upon Portage Point and interviewed McNAB, who said he was going to try and go direct to Silver Island. He was told, however, that between Isle Royal and the main the lake was full of ice, and that his best policy was to abandon the boats, and to seek Fort William by the in-shore ice road. On Wednesday morning, the 24th, Mr. JOHNSON says he saw the boats leaving and making out from the land through the ice floes, to reach the open water beyond in the direction of the west end of Isle Royal, distant about twenty miles in a direct line. This water he seemed to have at last reached; though at noon, four hours afterward, when JOHNSON and BAKER started for Duluth, their sails were still in view—probably not more than six miles off. That Wednesday night there was a tremendous storm from the south-west; and, if at sea, the fears are that amidst the collision of ice and waves, they must inevitably have foundered, and all hands—twenty-five men—perished. Mr. JOHNSON trusts, however, that they might have made either one of the small islands, or the coast of the Isle Royal, before the storm came on; or, they may have reached Pigeon Point—in any of which events they would be safe, though they were dreadfully short of provisions. Mr. BAKER's opinion is that McNAB and his party have gotten safely through. On the day after Mr. JOHNSON left Grand Portage for this place—that is, on Jan. 25—D. McKELLAR, of Fort William, accompanied by Indian guides and packers, reached that point en route with the British mail, and subsequently caught up with JOHNSON and BAKER at Green Bay. When at Grand Portage, McKELLAR had an Indian go over to a high elevation across Wauswaugen Bay to see if the voyagers, or any sign of them, were on Pigeon Point, or anywhere in sight; but nothing was seen, and the Indians were generally of the opinion that in the face of the heavy blow and the ice, the boats could never have reached the shore. We give the facts as we have them, hoping for the best, and that the next news will be that McNAB and his party are safe.

Practical Lectures for Engineers.

A course of lectures is now in progress at the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, which is the first realization of an idea often initiated but never before, we believe, practically realized. It is a series of discourses by practical engineers of the highest reputation on the details of those subjects which have been to each a life's study and occupation. The first lecture of the course was delivered by Mr. A. L. HOLLEY, to whom this country owes so much for the introduction of the process for manufacture of Bessemer steel, and was on the subject of "Bessemer Machinery." The second lecture by the same gentleman carried on the subject matter of the former discourse into its first stage of progressive development, and treated of "Rolling-mill Machinery." In these lectures the speaker pointed out the differences between English and American practice, the progress and direction and improvements, and illustrated his remarks throughout by photographs from working drawings, showing every detail, which were clearly projected on the screen by the lantern of the Institute. These lectures were invaluable to the audience assembled to hear them, containing just what every manufacturer of steel rails and like products wants to know, and which he can get nowhere else.

The third lecture was delivered by Prof. J. E. HILGARD, assistant in charge of the United States Coast Survey, "On Methods of Precision in Weighing and Measuring," and gave all the practical refinements which have been adopted and developed in that department, which have made it an object of respect to scientific men all over the world. The fourth lecture, by Mr. COLEMAN SELLERS, so well known as a mechanical engineer and builder of machine tools, had for its subject, "Methods of Transmitting Motion," and gave a most interesting account of the present state of practice in this relation, in which America is so far in advance of any other country.

The fifth lecture of the course is to be delivered this evening by Prof. THURSTON, of the Stevens Institute, whose name is well known no doubt to all our engineering readers in connection with his numerous valuable papers on steam machinery, and has for its subject the "History of the Modern Steam-engine." It will be expensively illustrated with models and specimens of great interest, both historical and practical, and also with numerous photographs and drawings projected on the screen.

A Reply to a Subscriber.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will "A Twenty Years' Subscriber," whose communication is in the TIMES of Feb. 20, give the name of the Colonel and the number of his regiment whose widow is reduced to the necessity of taking in washing to eke out the miserable pittance of $30 per month. A number of old officers stand ready to aid and assist, and would feel it a pleasure as well as duty to do so. We trust that better reason may be given for withholding the Arlington estate, or its equivalent, from the widow of Gen. LEE.

AN OLD OFFICER.

For himself and several brother officers of the Army of the Potomac.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872.

Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper a synopsis of an act to incorporate the "Rapid Transit Railway of the City of New-York," in which I am named as one of the Commissioners. Will you allow me to say, through your valuable paper, that I have not been consulted as to such use of my name, and that I could not, under any circumstances, act as a Commissioner or Director in any such company. I took stock in the first Metropolitan Underground Road, chartered by the Legislature, and vetoed by Gov. FENTON.

I did not desire any *interest* in the road, but I did then, and do now, believe *some* such mode of rapid transit to be of *vital* importance to this city.

JONATHAN STURGES.

NO. 40 EAST 38TH-ST., Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1872.

FRAUDS ON COMMERCE.

Shameful Outrages on the Part of Health Officer Carnochan.

The Quarantine Investigation—Disgraceful Revelations—How Commerce is Driven from New-York—Extortion and Bribery.

The Subcommittee on Quarantine met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday, to continue their investigation. All the members were present; also Dr. CARNOCHAN and his deputies, Drs. REID and MOSHER, with their counsel, Messrs. JOHNSON, BOYD & WAGSTAFF.

A SERIES OF OUTRAGES.

The first witness examined was JAMES F. PENDERGAST, who said: I am a shipping merchant of Brooklyn; within the last two years have had some difficulties with Quarantine; on June 13, 1870, the ship *Lord Baltimore* arrived from Rio Janeiro with 5,432 bags of coffee; on the same day the ship *Companaro* arrived from the same place with 4,323 bags of coffee; the value of the two cargoes was $200,000, gold; Dr. CARNOCHAN refused to allow either of the vessels to come up to New York, although there had been no sickness during the voyage; I went to see him, and explained that I had been in the business twenty-five years; knew that coffee was not quarantinable under the law, and wondered that the ships were detained; was told by Dr. REID that the ships would be detained for observation, after which the cargoes would be discharged by lighters at twenty-five cents a bag; I refused this, and demanded to see Dr. CARNOCHAN, and was told that I could see him in the morning; went down and found him at breakfast; after being detained a long time, he came out, and told me he could do nothing for me; I represented that the cargo was very valuable, and as coffee was declining, delay would entail great loss on the owners; he said, "what are $200,000 to me? I have to look after 1,000,000 people;" on looking at the law I found that I could legally clear at Perth Amboy, which I did with the *Lord Baltimore*; the *Companaro* was permitted to come up to Upper Quarantine, where the cargo was landed by lighters at ten cents per bag; the vessel that went to Perth Amboy was delayed but fifteen days; the one that came to New-York was delayed one month; the next vessel that arrived was the *Contest*, with 27,526 bags of coffee; Dr. CARNOCHAN was approached in the same way, but answering that he could do nothing, went to Perth Amboy and discharged; she arrived on the 16th of August, and was at her wharf on the 28th; the next vessel was the *Wavelet*, with 542 bags of coffee and nineteen passengers, eleven of whom were children; she had a clean bill of health; I represented to the Health Officer that if he did not allow her to come up I should go to Perth Amboy; I did go, and she was at her wharf in Brooklyn on Aug. 10—nine days; the next day I received the following letter:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Aug. 10, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: The bark *Wavelet*, consigned to you, left Quarantine and proceeded to the City of New-York or Brooklyn before the expiration of her period of quarantine, and without a permit from this Department. You are, therefore, hereby ordered and directed to forthwith return said vessel to the Quarantine anchorage in the Lower Bay.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.

To Messrs. PENDERGAST BROS.

I had no time to reply to this note, it having been received after business hours; at half-past twelve, midnight, a boat called the *Fletcher* came to our wharf with an armed force; the Captain was asleep in his cabin with his family; the watchman was overpowered; the hawsers were cut; arms were presented at the watchman; the Captain came out of his cabin, and in his excitement fired, but no one was injured; the *Wavelet* was taken to the Lower Bay and exposed to the open sea; she was a sharp-built vessel, and without a pound of ballast; she was liable to turn over at any moment in this condition; the next day I went to see Dr. CARNOCHAN, and represented to him the perilous condition of the vessel, and asked by what law the outrage had been committed; I was answered only by insult; the conversation took place in the office of Mr. JOHNSON; I asked him if there was no redress; he answered that there was none—he had advised the course; on the 17th of August I received the following bill of expenses of detention and fumigation, amounting to $330:

HEALTH OFFICE, QUARANTINE, Aug. 16, 1870.

Bark *Wavelet* and owners to Health Officer's Department:

To wages of two ship's keepers, four days, each at $5	$40
To wages of five ship's keepers, seven days, each at $5	175
To board of Captain five days, at $2 per day	10
To board of two of crew five days, at $1 50 per day	15
To board of one man (watchman) two days, at $1 50 per day	3
To provisions as per bill of items	27
To towage from Brooklyn to Lower Quarantine	45
To fumigation of vessel	15
Total	$330

Received payment for Health Officer,

J. S. MOSHER, Deputy Health Officer.

The bill is accompanied by the check for $350 on the Manhattan Company, and I was informed that if I paid this bill the vessel could be released; this I paid; I sent my own tug for the vessel; during the detention the Captain, watchman and another person who was on board were imprisoned on the island, and the vessel, with all its appurtenances, were at the mercy of Dr. CARNOCHAN's men; the Captain's clothes, the arms of the ship, and various other things, were stolen; we had a bill presented to us by the Captain of $200 for his own personal effects stolen; Capt. WOOD, of the *Wavelet*, was taken from the Island to the Tombs, and was bailed by me; the Captain of the *Contest* had been treated in the same way; for these outrages we had Drs. CARNOCHAN and REID arrested on a suit for $10,000 damages, and the suit is still pending in Kings County. [The clean bills of health of the *Wavelet*, given at the port of Rio Janeiro, and by the Health Officer of Perth Amboy, were here presented in evidence.]

INJURY TO COMMERCE.

My house was formerly a Baltimore house, and we still have a branch there; we have never been molested there with our coffee ships; in consequence of the blockade of the port of New-York, in 1870, by the Health Officer, we ordered our ships to wait at Sandy Hook and Hampton Roads for orders; fully thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the coffee which would have come here has gone to Baltimore, and thus Baltimore is gradually eating us up; in the course of my conversation with Dr. CARNOCHAN he accused me of having bought up the Press; he said: "You have bought the TIMES and you have bought the *Journal of Commerce*; I told him I had paid not a cent to any paper; that they only took the cause of right and justice; I told Mr. JOHNSON that, having been in the coffee business twenty-five years, I knew it was a disinfectant, and that poison could not exist on board a coffee ship; I was answered with a shrug; there was no argument; was satisfied that if I had paid twenty-five cents per bag for lighterage, could have had my vessels discharged at once; it was my refusal that compelled me to go to Perth Amboy; it was a simple case of extortion.

To Mr. JUDD—This was the first time that a coffee vessel had ever been quarantined in this or any other American port; we have been charged for bringing up and taking down packages, and for bringing up the Captain; this was a small matter, but I considered it an outrage, as the boat was the property of the State; believe the only cause of delay in my vessels was the lighterage; Dr. REID distinctly stated as much.

Mr. BOYD, after cross-examining the witness, read an affidavit of the steward of the bark *Wavelet*, to the effect that yellow fever was prevalent in Rio at the time that vessel left. The Committee permitted the statement to be read, but not received in evidence. Cases were cited by Mr. BOYD to show the unreliable character of bills of health given in foreign ports. Witness testified that on the *Contest* one man died on the voyage; the Captain asserted that the disease was not yellow fever, though it was prevalent in Rio the time she sailed; the loss from the detention of the four vessels was not less than $10,000.

To Mr. ALBERGER—The towing for which I pay Quarantine tugs $45, I can have done by other boats for $20.

HOW OUR COMMERCE IS RUINED.

JOSEPH R. BUSK, sworn: Am a merchant in the general commission business of coffee, tea, &c., in Beaver-street; our house are agents for a line which runs from Liverpool to Rio and other South American ports and home again, sometimes via New-York; have had detentions of a very unusual character in this port in 1870 and 1871; the first case was the steamer *Donati*, which arrived on the 10th of June, 1870, with 11,000 bags of coffee and 100 tons of rosewood; she brought a clean bill of health; applied for a discharge, but was informed that we must use the Quarantine lighters; this we yielded to, and the bill we were compelled to pay was seventy-five or 100 per cent. larger than if we had allowed her to remain in the Lower Bay; the first charge was eighteen cents for lighterage and seven cents for stevedoring; we protested, and finally paid twelve and four cents, amounting in all to $709 29; the first bill would have been $1,000; there had been no sickness on the voyage; she arrived in the Lower Bay June 8, and arrived at the Brooklyn dock on the 20th; we were informed that she could come up at any time that we were willing to discharge the vessel into lighters; I was informed of this by Dr. REID; paid for fumigating $50; the *Saladin* was detained two days; she was not lightered; for fumigation $25 was charged; in 1871, the *Ptolomy* arrived from Rio, and was delayed nine days; she was loaded with coffee, wool and ostrich feathers, and carried twenty passengers; there had been no sickness on board, and had been none for a year; the passengers were [illegible] from the 10th of May to the [illegible] was [illegible] been no sickness on board, and she [illegible] clean bill of health; she was discharged at the usual rates; other vessels were detained from three to five days, equally without cause; coffee-dealers are unable to import coffee profitably at this port; it is largely sent to Baltimore, which is also a large coffee port; the effect is as bad on the vessel as on the cargo, owing to the uncertainty as to the time when the vessel will be ready to receive a load; the effect upon the commerce of the port may be seen from the following statement of receipts of Rio coffee at New-York and Baltimore during the Quarantine months of 1869, 1870 and 1871:

	New-York. Bags.	Baltimore. Bags.
1869	[illegible]	204,000
1870	412,000	276,000
1871	352,000	326,000

Witness read copy of a letter sent by him to ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., on the subject of the detention of the *Donati* at Quarantine.

Witness in continuation said: Have to pay the Quarantine boat $25 for bringing up the mails and $25 for bringing samples; both were brought at the same time; there were two vessels, for the fumigation of which I was charged $50 each; since I have withdrawn my steamers from this port, no new line has been established.

THE OTHER QUARANTINE BOAT.

Capt. EDWARD FINNERTY sworn: Am Captain of the *Governor Fenton* and Deputy Port Warden of New-York; have complete charge of the boat; keep no accounts; use the boats to convey sick passengers to the hospitals; board vessels and perform other quarantine duties; never carried well passengers; never make any report to Dr. CARNOCHAN of the business of the boat; find no conflict between the two offices; the *Fenton* is used for boarding vessels all the time; the crew is subject to the orders of the Health Officer; some of them have been engaged in fumigating vessels; don't think they ever received pay for extra services.

Cross-examined by Mr. BOYD—Reid a survey of the *Ville de Sherbourg* while she was detained at Quarantine; two-thirds of her cargo was damaged by salt water; the damage was not due to Quarantine.

BRIBERY.

Mr. BUSK recalled: Money has been paid from my office for the release of vessels from Quarantine; used to draw a check and hand it to my clerk, and the vessel always came up promptly; kept myself purposely in ignorance as to where the money went; have done this four times; have paid from $100 to $300 at a time; have known of this having been done by other merchants; in 1871 these checks were paid for the release of the *Ptolomy* and the *Humboldt*; $300 were paid for each.

A QUARANTINE LIGHTERMAN.

JOHN S. CONKLING sworn: Am one of a firm engaged in the lightering business; we entered into an engagement with Mr. WHITE in May, 1870; made arrangements with him as the President of the "New-York Lightering and Stevedoring Company;" agreed to take $5,000 worth of stock and pay them twenty-five per cent. of my receipts, and in return have all the Quarantine lightering; I paid half the price of my stock down; I continued the work through the whole year; the special arrangements were made with Mr. TEN BROECK; don't know what they were; did not attend personally to the Quarantine business; am not conversant with our books, and do not know what the receipts have been; some of our bills have not yet been paid, owing to protest on the part of merchants to pay them.

FRAUDULENT SALE OF QUARANTINE.

JOHN DECKER sworn: I am in the real estate business; was formerly in the Legislature; was there when the sale of the Government property at Quarantine was ordered; considered that the sale was fraudulent; had been assured by Mr. JOHNSON, counsel for the Commission, that it would not be sold for less than $300,000; objected to the reservation of the lot for Quarantine purposes, because I believed it would depreciate the value of the rest; I brought the bill for the sale before the Legislature, and it was then understood that Quarantine was to be removed at once from that part of the island; do not believe that there is any necessity for a boarding station; ought to be further up the bay than Robbins Reef or the West Bank.

At 3½ o'clock no more witnesses being present, the Committee adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

How Obscene Publications are Treated in England—An Example for New-York Judges.

At the February sessions at Clerkenwell, England, before Sir W. H. BODKIN, assistant judge, FREDERICK SHOVE was charged, upon an indictment containing twenty-one counts, with publishing an obscene, lewd, licentious, and lustful libel, in the form of a newspaper entitled the *Day's Doings*, containing obscene pictures and obscene writings. The London *Times* report of the case is as follows:

"The first set of counts referred to the engravings in the weekly numbers from the 2d of December to the 27th of January inclusive, and in the *Day's Doings Almanac*. The second set of counts was directed against paragraphs, articles, and portions of a story from the French, which were alleged to be *contra bonos mores*; and the third set of counts was for procuring the printing of 18,000 copies a week, and on the 23d of December of 24,500 copies of the newspaper, with intent to sell the same. Mr. BESLEY and Mr. HORACE BROWNE, instructed by Messrs. COLLETTE and COLLETTE, on behalf of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. H. T. COLE, Q. C., (specially retained,) and Mr. F. H. LEWIS, instructed by Mr. HENRY LEVY, were counsel for the defense. Mr. COLE proposed that the defendant should plead 'guilty;' and that the Court should take some course to prevent in future any overstepping of the bounds of propriety. The plea having been taken, Mr. BESLEY stated that, previous to the purchase of the number of the 2d of December, numerous complaints had been received from most influential gentlemen of the baneful effect of the public exposure of the *Day's Doings* by boys in the streets and by newsvenders in their windows. A summons was obtained, and came on for hearing before Sir THOMAS HENRY, at Bow-street, on the 21st of December, and on that very day the Christmas number was issued, which exceeded all the previous numbers in the grossness and lewdness of its wood-cuts. The Society, therefore, unwittingly advertised the paper, and instead of 18,000, which was the usual weekly issue, 24,500 were sold. Sir THOMAS HENRY, upon the statement of counsel, that the desire of the proprietors was to amuse the public and not to offend the public good taste, while expressing an opinion that the case was one for a jury, adjourned the summons to see that the objectionable phases of the newspaper were abandoned. Offensive matter and representations of nude figures were found in the numbers afterward published, and a second summons was obtained, upon which the defendant, the publisher, was committed for trial. Many of the cuts were copies of well-known paintings in public galleries, and it seemed to be thought that under the veil of a love of art, such pictures could be multiplied, in spite of the dictum of Mr. Justice LUSH, in the course of the argument of 'Reg. *vs.* HICKLIN,' that it did not follow, because such a picture could be seen in a public gallery, that photographs of it could be sold with impunity in the public streets. The learned counsel read extracts from the printed matter of undoubted obscenity, and pointed out that the *Day's Doings* was far more dangerous and more calculated to deprave and corrupt the minds of the people than the most filthy photographs which were sold at high prices, and, on account of the risk of prosecution, with the utmost secrecy. In the one case the youthful of both sexes could see the exciting pictures in shop-windows, while in the other it must be the act of a person of depraved mind to seek out the vender of illegal works. It required only a knowledge of history to be convinced that the sure preliminary to the downfall of a nation was the general indulgence of lust and sensuality on the part of the people. The Society for the Suppression of Vice had no other desire than to prevent low and vicious tastes being instilled and fostered by such publications as this. They were informed that the real proprietor was out of the jurisdiction, and although the defendant was not then the publisher, it was a fact that Superintendent THOMPSON had called at the office in August last and warned the persons there that the publication was being watched. Mr. H. T. COLE addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, admitting that in some respects the publication was properly the subject of indictment, but justifying many of the passages as having been printed in other newspapers, which were not prosecuted, and justifying the pictures as less immoral than the scantily-clad limbs of dancers at theatres. Sir W. BODKIN said that every right-minded person must regret to see circulated throughout the streets of London such papers as these. The defendant must enter into his own recognizances in £100, and find two sureties in £50 each, the understanding being that if the *Day's Doings* did not in future exceed the bounds of common decency, no more would be heard of the prosecution; but if it should, the defendant would be called up for judgment, and would be dealt with most severely. The expenses, which had been considerable, ought not to fall upon the individual members of the Society, and the defendant must pay a fine of £50 and be imprisoned until that fine was paid. He could not refrain from saying that the public were very much indebted to the society for taking upon itself a duty which otherwise would probably remain undischarged. This was the first time a case of this kind had come before the Court. It was sent to a competent tribunal. The suggestion that statues or paintings could be copied with impunity was ill-founded. If hereafter other persons should offend they must not expect any mercy, and if they did they would not receive it. The idea of boys in the public streets selling these papers was a scandal to the age. The recognizances of two householders were taken, and it was said that the fine would at once be paid. Mr. LEWIS pointed out that it could not be paid to the Society. Sir W. BODKIN said he should recommend the Treasury to hand it over to the Secretary. The formal sentence of a fine of £50 on the first count was entered, and upon all the other counts the postponement of sentence.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

The Accounts of the Bureau of Roads, Department of Works.

Enormous Bills for Tools and Repairs of Roads—Money Misappropriated—Facts and Figures from the Official Record.

Among the many subdivisions of the cumbrous Department of Public Works, as constituted under the present Ring charter, is the office called the Bureau of Roads. It is controlled by a Superintendent, assisted by one clerk, and has cognizance of the unpaved streets within the City limits above One Hundred and Tenth-street, as the TIMES reporter was officially informed on making inquiry at the office. Mr. E. A. MOORE, who held the position under WM. M. TWEED, is the Superintendent of the Bureau, and is retained in office by the new Commissioner, VAN NORT.

To judge from the carefully-worded statement of Superintendent MOORE, embodied in the annual report of Ex-Commissioner TWEED for the year beginning April 11, 1870, and ending April 11, 1871, one would be led to imagine that the Bureau had been conducted with great economy, and that its management reflected credit upon its chief. People familiar with the condition of the unpaved streets on the upper end of the island, however, will be unwilling to concede any credit for substantial improvement where it is so much needed. Excepting Harlem-lane, where the Ring autocrats were wont, when stealing was an easy matter, to test the speed of their fast horses, the roads are in a notoriously bad condition.

Some little improvement has been also observed on the Kingsbridge road, but not in a degree to satisfy the reasonable wants of the farmers and market men whose teams struggle almost in vain, in bad weather, through the ruts and gullies. The greater part of the little-used roads above the Central Park, marked out on the maps of the City as streets, are in execrable order, many of them being, in fact, quite impassable. Agreeably to the estimate of "Boss" TWEED, an appropriation of $120,000 was made in 1870, to put and keep these unpaved streets and roads in repair. The statement of Superintendent MOORE referred to, shows an expenditure of $119,986 12 during that year. This large amount of money would have kept the streets under his supervision in an excellent order had it ever been used for that purpose, and would have left a balance beside. Taking a transcript of the accounts copied under the direction of the Committee of Seventy, an investigation has been made into the affairs of the Bureau, and a number of interesting facts and figures collected, which will go far toward showing why the suburban streets and roads have not been kept in good repair, and how the money devoted to that object has been misappropriated.

Never since the Bureau was organized have there been more than 250 men on its pay-rolls. The number of laborers employed in the period covered in the Superintendent's report will not reach a daily average of more than 100 men. According to the statement made to the TIMES reporter by Mr. MOORE's assistant, sixteen carts and horses are used by these City laborers to draw the sand, gravel, and stone required to keep the roads in repair. This official also stated that as many as 250 men were employed on the roads when the Bureau first commenced its operations under the new charter, and that the force was soon after reduced to fifty men in the Summer season, and twenty-five men in the Winter.

EDWARD MARRENER AGAIN.

The first curious feature that strikes the observer when looking over the accounts of the Bureau, is the bills for tools to be used by less than 100 laborers during the course of a year. The bills have all been rendered by EDWARD MARRENER, and are paid on regular vouchers on Aug. 5 and July 14, except in the case of one payment, no date being entered. The bills, are rendered for tools furnished from April 18 to June 29, 1870, less than three months. From these remarkable bills of MARRENER, which, of course, are correct to a unit, being certified to as such by Superintendent MOORE, 100 men have been, it would seem, better supplied with implements of labor than was ever the best-appointed gang of laborers on either continent. The great question with these workmen when their daily work began must have been, not the amount of work they had to perform, but how to make use of the innumerable tools so liberally provided.

TOOLS FOR THE MILLION.

This squad of working men were supplied with various kinds of tools, in the following quantities:

2,760 cast steel rakes.
2,496 cast steel hoes.
3,060 cast steel shovels.
864 cast steel picks.
648 wheelbarrows.
566 stone hammers.
984 pick handles.
132 rattan brooms.
1,600 pounds of drills and wedges.
2,452 pounds of crow bars.
1,704 pounds of drills, wedges, &c.
1,206 pounds of cast steel stone sledges.

To be added to this list are shovels, stone-hammers, picks, barrows, brooms, handles, &c., to the value of about $1,000, the number of each kind of implement not being stated. The sum of $37,438 50 was paid in all for these tools supplied so lavishly to so few men, and $571 05 were paid to keep them in repair. According to the price-list of one of the largest dealers in the City, this bill of tools could have been supplied for one-half the amount charged. Here is laid bare a double fraud, according to the Committee of Seventy's copies of the Bureau's accounts, in the unnecessary number of tools furnished, or alleged to have been furnished, and their cost to the City. It will be found on examining the figures given, that after each laborer was supplied with 27 rakes, that there was still a reserve of 60; with 24 hoes, a reserve of 96; with 30 shovels, a reserve of 60; with 8 picks, a reserve of 64; with 6 wheel-barrows, a reserve of 48; with 5 stone-hammers, a reserve of 66, with 9 pick-handles, a reserve of 84; with 24 pounds of crowbars, a reserve of 52 pounds; with 17 pounds of drills, wedges, &c., a reserve of 4 pounds; with 12 pounds of stone sledges, a reserve of 6 pounds, and there was still a large number of miscellaneous tools laying around loose. The arms of Briareus would, indeed, have been necessary to each of these 100 laborers to enable him to use all of these tools advantageously.

LUCKY GRAVEL-DEALER.

Mr. LEWIS BAKER, superintendent of the work at the Harlem Court-house, from which he has drawn a considerable income, is a lucky individual. He owns a sand and gravel pit somewhere in the upper end of the island or in Westchester County, and sells its contents to the City at the rate of fifty and sixty cents per load, delivered to the City laborers, and by them carted away in the Corporation carts. He has also the job of supplying stone and limestone chips for road repairing, the last-named material being brought to the City by the vessel load and carted away by the City. He appears to have been especially favored, for inquiry at the Contract Clerk's office of the Department of Public Works failed to establish the fact that any contract had ever been recorded as entered into between BAKER and the City Government. He seems to have been allotted the work without having to enter into competition with others, who might have been willing to supply the material at lower rates.

In the accounts of BAKER, and in some of the miscellaneous bills, to be hereafter given, charges appear for material furnished and work done south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, which, from the statement made at the Department of Public Works by MOORE's assistant, and also in MOORE's report, the Bureau of Roads have nothing to do with. This peculiarity is one of which Messrs. TWEED and MOORE could no doubt give an explanation, and it is to be hoped that Commissioner VAN NORT will make it clear by an official investigation.

From April, 1870, to April 12, 1871, Baker furnished to the roads and unpaved streets above One Hundred and Tenth-streets 34,225 loads of sand and stone at 50 cents	$17,112 50
15,918 loads of gravel at 60 cents	9,550 80
4,067 loads of lime-stone chips at $1	4,067 00
Total	$30,730 30
To the streets south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, 9,986 loads of sand and stone at 50 cents	4,993 00
751 loads of gravel at 50 cents	375 50
171 loads of gravel at 60 cents	102 60
Total	$5,471 10
Grand Total	$36,201 40

It will be found by calculation that 65,118 loads of material, by the above table, were supplied by BAKER within a year. It is charged as having been delivered in the months of April, May, June, July and August, 1870, and January, February, March and April, 1871. The time of delivery covers about seven months. To carry 65,118 loads of material in 217 days—the full number of days in the seven months stated were occupied in its delivery—it would be necessary for the sixteen carts employed to do the Bureau's work, to carry each twenty-three loads and two-sixteenths of a load per day, including Sundays and holidays, in wet and dry weather, and at the end of the 217 days there would still be twenty-seven loads to dispose of. Allowing one hours' time to each cart to be loaded up at the pit or vessel, for the load to be hauled where needed, dumped, and the cart to return for a fresh load, it would require a working day of over twenty-three hours. Who will believe that the City laborers who are the most clamorous for the Eight-hour law could be induced to work twenty-three hours per day for a period of seven months. Only one hour allowed for eating and sleeping was too little time for the men, and too much of a transparent falsehood to credit. The material used in 1870, was distributed as follows:

To Eighth-avenue and Harlem-lane, 2,058 loads of stone and sand at 50 cents	$1,029 00
To Eighth-avenue and Harlem-lane, 2,414 loads of gravel at 60 cents	1,448 40
Total	$2,477 40
To Bloomingdale road, 580 loads of stone at 50 cents	290 00
To Kingsbridge road, 877 loads of sand at 50 cents	438 50
To Kingsbridge road, 239 loads of gravel at 60 cents	143 40
To Kingsbridge road, 689 loads of limestone chips at $1	689 00
Total	$1,270 90
To Fort Washington road, 78 loads of gravel at 60 cents	46 80
To Fort Washington road, 140 loads of lime-stone chips at $1	140 00
Total	$186 80
Breakneck Hill, 341 loads of limestone chips at $1	341 00
Breakneck Hill, 655 loads of sand and stone at 50 cents	327 50
Total	$668 50
Grand total	7,227 60

This leaves a balance of $28,973 80 for sand, stone, gravel and lime, stone chips used in repairing Avenue A, Tenth-avenue, Seventh avenue, Second-avenue, and a number of the intersecting streets from Fiftieth-street to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street, portions of forty-one unpaved streets, all told, as is charged.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

A number of miscellaneous bills appear in the accounts, of which the following are copies:

May 31, 1870, Michael McNamara, for sprinkling Seventeenth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue	$560 00
May 15 to July 15, 1870, Mark McGuire, for sprinkling Eighth-avenue and Harlem-lane	200 00
May 13 to 16, 1870, Thos. Fenton, for planking and repairing bridge at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and canal bridge at Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street	293 25
July 6, 1870, lumber, nails, building fences, repairing, excavations, &c., Cornelius Burtis	70 50
April 15 and 16, 1870, Philip Devere, crossbars, bolts and repairing	25 25
July 16, 1870, Hugh Murray, lumber and spikes, and building stone butments on bridge in One Hundred and Forty-third-street	123 40
July 28, 1870, James Feeley, 654 loads of stone at 50 cents; rebuilding roadway Seventh-avenue, crossing Harlem-lane	327 00
Aug. 10, 1870, C. Burtis, lumber, nails and carpenter-work on One Hundred and Forty-third-street bridge	53 98
Nov. 8, 1870, to May 27, 1871, Hart & Manning, castings, chains, braces and repairing	331 30
Aug. 2 to 9, 1870, Wm. A. Cummings, regulating and grading Madison-avenue from Seventy-fourth-street to Eighty-sixth-street	1,200 00
May 16 to June 21, 1870, Wm. A. Cummings, grading Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-fourth-street	3,200 00
Jan. 4, 1871.—ROBERT SQUIRES, planking crosses at Eighth-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and 2,125 yards of filling Manhattan-street	2,788 13
April 11, 1870 to April 11, 1871.—Expenses incurred by Superintendent of Bureau in visiting roads, &c.	250 00
Total	$9,477 81

RECAPITULATION.

Paid for tools	$37,438 50
Paid for repairs to tools	571 05
Paid for sand, stone, gravel, &c.	36,201 40
Paid for miscellaneous bills	9,477 81
Total paid to laborers from May 31 to Nov. 2	51,354 25
Grand total	$135,043 01

An excess of expenditure over the total appropriation of $120,000 is shown of $15,043 01.

SPRINKLING THE STREETS.

In the miscellaneous bills given above there appears a charge of $560 for sprinkling a block in Seventeenth-street, and another block in Twenty-second-street, charged for May 31, 1870. It is certainly an enormous bill, even if it is meant to include, as is probable, the fifty days from April 12 to May 31, 1870, and it is puzzling to understand what the Bureau of Roads, as constituted, could have to do with the sprinkling of paved streets in the heart of the City. The rate of payment, allowing the bill to be for fifty days of street sprinkling, is largely in excess of the amount paid to McGUIRE for sprinkling Eighth-avenue and Harlem-lane for the three months from May 15 to July 15, 1870; the latter receiving only $200 for sprinkling two and a half miles of a dusty road for that period, while the other man, McNAMARA, gets $500 for sprinkling two blocks for less than two months.

ANOTHER PUZZLE.

Among the miscellaneous bills are two of WM. A. CUMMINGS, for regulating and grading Madison-avenue, amounting to $4,400. What has the Bureau of Roads to do with the regulating and grading of Madison-avenue below One Hundred and Tenth-street, a portion of the city under the direct supervision of the Street Commissioner's office?

LATER ACCOUNTS.

Having thus disposed of the accounts for the year covered by the annual report of Commissioner TWEED, the accounts of the Bureau up to about the time of TWEED's resignation are at hand, and are of interest in this connection. LEWIS BAKER's bills for sand, stone, gravel and lime-stone chips are the most considerable in these accounts, and cover a period of about three and a half months. They are as follows:

April 15 to July 1, 1871, roads and unpaved streets above One Hundred and Tenth-street:

6,465 loads of gravel at 60 cents	$3,879 00
20,368 loads of sand and stone at 50 cents	10,184 00
3,594 loads of lime-stone chips at $1	3,594 00
Total	$17,657 00
Streets south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, April 15 to July 1, 8,875 loads of sand and stone	$4,437 50
Grand total	$22,094 50

The material furnished by BAKER in 1871 was delivered, according to the entries in the accounts, between April 15 and July 1. There are, including Sundays, holidays, and rainy days, seventy-nine days altogether within this period of time. As in the illustration before given, suppose that it should require but one hour to perform the work of loading a cart, hauling the dirt where needed, dumping, and returning to reload, it would be necessary to have 26 hours and some minutes in a day for the 16 carts of the Bureau to carry 26 loads and 7-16 of a load each, as they would be taxed to do to carry the 33,482 loads of sand-stone, gravel and lime-stone chips, said to have been furnished to the Bureau by BAKER. This individual appears to have done a brisk business in the declining days of the Ring, and was determined to make a big haul in a double sense.

The miscellaneous bills for 1871 are as follows:

June 12 to 16—Hart & Manning, hooks, bolts, &c., repairing	$51 50
May 30—Thomas Fenton, repairing bridge at 155th-st.	175 00
June 3 to 9—Thomas Fenton, building sewers at 104th-st., 216th-st. and Kingsbridge road	327 00
March and April—Mark McGuire, use of sprinkler for fifty-one days at $7	357 00
May 8 to 12—John Hipple, building material for drain, 8th-av. and 124th-st., and 7th-av. and 124th-st.	280 00
May 27 and 29—Wm. McDonald, 12 loads of flags, $36, and 872 loads of stone at 50 cents	472 00
July 10—Patrick Duane, 3,980 feet of timber at $25 per thousand, and 244 loads of stone at 50 cents	221 50
July 27—E. A. Moore, timber for repairing 152d-st. and 10th-av.	83 50
Total	$1,967 50

RECAPITULATION.

Paid for sand, stone, gravel, &c.	$22,094 50
Miscellaneous bills	1,967 50
Paid to laborers in year 1871	18,034 50
Total	$42,096 50

The great drives of the City seem to have had, as in the previous year, but a small amount expended upon them. The following is the amount of material used on the road-beds included in the bills given above:

Eighth-avenue and Harlem-lane were supplied with 2,120 loads of sand and stone at fifty cents	$1,060 00
Kingsbridge Road, 930 loads of lime-stone chips at $1	930 00
Bloomingdale Road, 261 loads of sand at fifty cents	130 50
Fort Washington Road, 468 loads of lime-stone chips at $1 46	800 00
Total repairs to these roads	$2,920 50

In the miscellaneous bills of 1871, it will be observed that McGUIRE is paid $167 more for two months' use of his sprinkler, than for three months' sprinkling in the previous year, showing that he must have learned how to charge since he had been paid for the other work. Several bills for sewers and drains, which should properly come under the head of appropriations for sewers, also appear.

The total amount of the expenditure in 1870 and the part of 1871 given is $177,139 51, which may well be regarded as a remarkable outlay for a year and a few months, when the labors of the Bureau are taken into consideration, and, without further comment, the above facts are left for the consideration of the TIMES readers.

Gov. Reed, of Florida—His Reputation in Wisconsin.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, (Dem.)

Gov. HARRISON REED, of Florida, was impeached on the 6th inst., by the unanimous vote of the Assembly. The charges were corruption, fraud, stealing, lying, and the corrupt use of the Executive patronage. It is thought that the Lieutenant-Governor will be installed as Governor of the State. Gov. REED was formerly of Wisconsin, having been an old resident of Neenah, where for some time he published a paper. He was also for a time connected with the Madison *Journal* as editor and proprietor. His general reputation here was without reproach. In politics, he has always been ultra, and disposed to be severe and unyielding as to his opponents. He is one of the "carpet-bag" Governors of the South, and his career there has been marked by a constant train of quarreling and recrimination between him and his Republican associates.

OHIO.

Exciting Scene in the Ohio Senate—Debate on the Right of Soldiers who are Inmates of a National Asylum to Vote in the State Where Located—Democratic Failure Both to Carry their Point or to Break up the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

The State Senate of Ohio, during the past three days, has been the scene of unusual excitement. The much-vexed question of the right of the soldiers of the National Asylum at Dayton to vote, has been under discussion. From the time that Ohio first established a home for her disabled soldiers, down to the present time, there has been a persistent and continuous effort by the Democratic Party to disfranchise these soldiers. The Democratic Legislature of 1867 enacted a law disfranchising them, and after the institution had been removed from Columbus to Dayton, and enlarged from a State to a national asylum, Democratic trustees and clerks and Judges have invariably ruled that the institution being under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, the inmates are outside the influence and guardianship of Ohio laws, and are, therefore, not entitled to vote at elections. The case came before the Senate of Ohio in a contest between JAMES SAYLOR, Republican, and JOHN D. KEMP, Democrat. These gentlemen were rival candidates for the State Senate from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Montgomery and Preble. By the returns made, KEMP received 167 majority, was awarded his certificate of election, and sworn in as Senator. This made the Senate of Ohio a tie—eighteen Democrats and eighteen Republicans. SAYLOR contested the seat on the ground that 351 soldiers, legal voters in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, where the Soldiers' Home is located, were refused the ballot. Two hundred and forty-two witnesses were examined, and two reports submitted by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the Republicans reporting unanimously for SAYLOR, the contestant, and the Democratic members in favor of KEMP, the sitting member.

As the question involves the most sacred rights of an American citizen, an elucidation of the points made in this debate are of very general interest outside of Ohio. After being refused the ballot by the trustees of the township, the soldiers of the National Asylum, to the number of 366, wrote their names upon their ballots—350 being for SAYLOR and 16 for KEMP—and deposited them in a separate ballot-box, which was forwarded under seal to the Committee on Elections upon the meeting of this Legislature. Counting these ballots, SAYLOR (Republican) had a majority of 157. The debate upon the majority and minority reports was the most important and interesting ever held in the Senate of Ohio. It brought to the capital prominent politicians and lawyers of both parties from all parts of the State. A vote upon the majority report was expected to be reached today, Saturday, 17th, and there was a general understanding among members of the Senate that Senator DOUGHERTY should close the debate for the Democrats and Senator HART for the Republicans; but yesterday (Friday) noon—Senator GAGE, Republican, being absent, leaving the Senate seventeen Republicans and eighteen Democrats—Senator HOLDEN, Democrat, offered a resolution to postpone the consideration of the majority resolutions until the 4th of March, and upon this the previous question was moved. The presiding officer held that, under a rule of the Senate, providing that no Senator shall vote upon a question in which he is interested, Senator KEMP, whose seat was contested, would not be allowed to vote. A motion was then made by a Democratic Senator to adjourn, when the President of the Senate (under our Constitution the Lieutenant Governor) stated that an adjournment, when this case was under consideration, would operate as a postponement of the question, and therefore KEMP would not be allowed to vote on this question. Upon this decision a wild scene occurred upon the Democratic side of the Senate, in which loud oaths were freely indulged in, and the grossest insults offered the Lieutenant-Governor. This scene culminated in Senator DOUGHERTY's (Democrat) demanding the Democratic Senators to retire from the chamber, and meet him in the State Library. The Democratic Senators rushed frantically from the hall, violently cursing the Lieutenant-Governor. The Democratic Senators took possession of the State Library, locking in the State Librarian and resisting the Sergeant-at-Arms. This left the Senate without a quorum, in fact broke up the session. An hour later, however, the Democratic Senators returned, having decided in caucus not to vote, in order to prevent a quorum and defeat action on the resolutions. The doors were locked and the Republicans ordered the previous question on the resolutions. Seventeen Republicans voted aye, and one Democrat voted nay, making the total vote 18, or one less than a quorum. Senator HART moved that the names of the Democratic members present who had refused to vote be entered upon the journal as present, which motion was adopted, when the President of the Senate declared the resolutions adopted, a quorum being present when the vote was taken. The scene that followed beggars description. Democratic Senators were all upon their feet, and huddled in a circle around the Speaker's stand, gesticulating wildly, and swearing and cursing in the most frantic manner. Senator YOUNG, (Republican,) the athlete of the Senate, managed to obtain the Speaker's recognition on a question of privilege, which was announced, above the babel of voices, to be "the swearing in of Mr. SAYLOR," and the oath of office, which neither the Speaker heard who administered it, nor the Senator heard who received it, was duly administered, and the Democratic Senators, beaten in argument, defeated in their scheme to break up the Senate, and out-generaled were compelled to succumb. The Senate immediately adjourned, after which five or six enraged Democrats mounted the desks, and made the solid walls of the Capitol tremble with their denunciations of the Dutch Lieutenant-Governor. A Democratic caucus of both Houses of the Assembly was held in the evening, which culminated in formal resolutions denouncing the Lieutenant-Governor. A Committee was also appointed to draft an address to the people of the State and nation. This morning the Senate again met, but the Republicans moved an adjournment for two days, in which time much bad blood will cool.

The old Democratic theory that powers not delegated to the General Government are reserved to the States, was entirely ignored. It was claimed that this Soldiers' Home was upon United States territory, under the jurisdiction and guardianship of Congress, and that this jurisdiction was complete; that it excluded all other jurisdiction; that these soldiers were citizens of the United States, and could not be citizens of Ohio, because they were not upon Ohio soil, not interested in Ohio laws, &c., and therefore not entitled to vote for Ohio officers. This argument was met by the Ohio Statute passed April 13, 1867, which ceded the lands upon which the Asylum was located, to the United States, with this proviso:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the officers, employes and inmates of said asylum, who are qualified voters of this State, from exercising the right of suffrage at all township, county and State elections in the township in which said National Asylum shall be located."

Senator UPDEGRAFF, Republican, stated in the debate that since the organization of the Government there have been over four hundred grants of land from States to the General Government, and that over two hundred of these grants have been with provisos, which have always been held valid, except in this one case of the Soldiers' Asylum. The Kemp-Saylor case was decided in accordance with law, equity and precedent, and it will stand approved by the people of Ohio. The rulings of the Lieutenant-Governor were right, and in accordance with parliamentary law and the rules of the Senate. The Democratic address will be a harmless affair, and can damage no one but its authors.

ACORN.

ITALY.

Affairs at the Capital—Progress of Archæological Explorations—Metropolitan Improvements—Disinterment of the Past—German Archæologists—An English Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

Since the Italian Government made a liberal appropriation, and took into its hands the direction of archæological explorations, a new impulse has been given to these researches in Rome. The excavations in the Roman Forum and on the Palatine Hill go on with more energy than ever. Always there is a throng of visitors, and broken statues, fragments of columns and masses of masonry of the Imperial period, are from time to time uncovered. In almost any part of Rome, going a little deeper than usual in trenching for the foundation of houses, or in putting down gas and water pipes, some fragments of antiquity are thrown out. In going yesterday to the Roman University, not far from the Pantheon, I saw two gigantic masses of red granite columns, which had been struck in digging a street-drain. All that region is a thick bed of the *débris* of the ruined grandeur of the ancient city. It is a mine of archæological treasure, which is before long to be opened. Among the work laid out for the improvement of Rome is that of the destruction of the houses in the neighborhood of the Pantheon, leaving a broad open area around that great monument. There is now on exhibition at the Capitol a plan of the changes to be made in the old streets of Rome, and of the new ones to be laid out. The design embraces a very large amount of work, and a considerable period of time will be required for its full execution. It may be mentioned that all the houses between the two narrow streets leading from the bridge of St. Angelo to St. Peter's are to be thrown down, which will give a full view of the front of the great Temple a half a mile before reaching it. Five new bridges are to be thrown across the Tiber; the first at the Piazza del Popolo, and the next between that and the bridge of St. Angelo, and the others further down the river. All the outworks of the fortress-sepulchre of Hawdrian are to be destroyed, and in the open fields, behind the Castle, new quarters are to be laid out. Something like five and twenty new cuttings will either widen or connect streets already existing. The throwing down of several masses of old structures will be with the view of forming a number of squares or large open spaces, of which that before the fountain of Trevi will be the principal.

RESULTS OF EXPLORATIONS.

Returning to the Palatine Hill and the Roman Forum, and the subject of archæology, notice is to be taken of the progress in discovery every day made. A few days ago, among the ruins of the Cæsar's palace, a colossal statue in a sitting posture was found. Except the head, which is missing, the figure is nearly intact, and although not of a very high order, as a work of art, it is interesting as an object contemporary with the architectural constructions of which it formed an ornament. In the Forum the excavations are making rapid progress in the direction of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina and the Arch of Titus. It is that part of this classical centre, where the earth deposit is the deepest, and the Roman pavement is thirty or more feet below the present surface level. The laborers are just now uncovering the marble steps of a structure which seems to have stood near the centre of the Forum, and not far from the temple of Castor and Pollux. By another year the whole area will be cleared out, and we shall be able to judge with more accuracy than ever before of the topography of the Roman Forum. To complete the work, it will be necessary to remove every obstruction quite up to the foot of the Capitol Hill, on the one side, and to the wall of the Farnese Gardens on the other. Several churches of a very bad style of architecture which disfigure the Forum, it will be necessary to destroy. Papal Rome has shown extremely bad taste in building, within the classical inclosures of temples of Greek architecture, its *barrocco* clerical structures, or burying them quite out of sight with its piles of modern rubbish. As soon as the Government finds itself rich enough to make a large annual appropriation, a good many buildings that now cover up the remains of interesting historical structures will be removed and their sites thrown open. The work will not be easy, as the modern level is in many places twenty or thirty feet above the ancient, and the earth removed has to be carried miles before a new place of deposit is found. In many cases the incumbering structures are not of a substantial character, and the cost of removing them will not be great. There are large open spaces, covering classical sites, which are desirable positions for new buildings, and they will fall under the control of Government, and the temptation is great to obtain from them a revenue by sale; a temptation, which in the interest of art, should be guarded against.

GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

So far as concerns the promotion by association of archæological studies in Rome, the German Society takes the lead. That organization has had an existence of more than forty years, and has had among its active promoters such men as BUNSEN, NIBBY, GERHARD and WELCKER. It is under the patronage of the Government of Prussia, and is in correspondence with the Central Society at Berlin. Weekly meetings are held, at which reports of new discoveries and papers discussing subjects connected with archæological science are read, and all the transactions of the Society are published in the *Weekly Bulletin*, more than forty bound volumes of which form a portion of the library of the Society. The magnificent illustrated publications of the parent Society at Berlin are among the noblest contributions to this branch of science which have yet appeared. The library of the auxiliary association here in Rome, is richly furnished, and, indeed, is nearly complete, having on its shelves nearly everything of value that has yet been published, illustrating these learned studies. The rooms of the Society are on the hill of the Capitol, where, in different buildings, several German institutions are accommodated. From the beginning all the transactions of the Society, whether in printed publications or in the papers read, and discussions at the meetings, have been carried on in the Italian language. As the Archæological Society of the Pontifical Government is no longer active, the Italians have the benefit of the operations of this foreign organization, whose meetings are open to all who are interested in such inquiries. With those of other nationalities the Italians take advantage of this liberality; and at the meetings may be seen a very Cosmopolitan representation.

AN ENGLISH SOCIETY.

The English Archæological Society was organized but a few years ago, and has not yet acquired an important status as a contributor in this sphere of knowledge. With no assistance from the Home Government, or corresponding societies in England, it is obliged to depend upon the annual fees of members, and the revenue is extremely limited. The principal part of the small and select library was bought with the sum of five hundred dollars, contributed by Mrs. FOLSOM, an American lady. Encouraged by this donation, and despairing of receiving adequate support from England, the Society has lately changed its name, and is now called the English and American Archæological Society, with officers selected from both nationalities. Mr. PARKER, the active head of the Association, with reputation for much knowledge of the antiquities of the British Isles, has but recently entered this field; and, in his impetuosity, has been so unfortunate as to put himself in antagonism with Signor ROSA, who has from the Italian Government the direction of the excavations now going on. Archæologists are sometimes almost as dogmatic in their opinions and theories as the theologians, and their disputes are nearly as fierce. The Government Archæologist commits some errors of taste, which are severely criticised; but he has the confidence of those by whom he is employed. His principal error has been in attempting to restore some of the ruins, so that a more distinct idea may be had of the plan of the original structures.

These researches are intimately connected with all our readings of classical history, and they have come to have for us an almost fascinating attraction. We are on the spot, and our feet may tread on the uncovered pavement upon which CICERO, and SENECA, and TACITUS walked. We read those authors surrounded by the scenes amid which they lived, and thought, and wrote; and by an easy effort of the imagination we are carried back to their time, and for a moment become one in that circle of great actors. To-day we stand on the foundations of the Senate House, and to-morrow on the ruins of the house of AUGUSTUS, of HORACE, and MECÆNAS. Thus before the eye passes on the great procession of history.

ANGELICO.

ULTRAMONTANISM.

Prince Bismarck's Sentiments—What He Intends to Do—A Defense of Prussian Institutions and Policy.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, 1872.

Another declaration of war has been added to the many already exchanged between the German Government and the Ultramontanes. In a recent sitting of the Prussian Landtag, in a debate on the Government subsidies toward the maintenance of the Catholic clergy, an Ultramontane member repeated the standing complaints of his party against the politics of Imperial Hohenzollern. After descanting upon the delinquencies of a moderate Cabinet, who are not inclined to coerce the masters in public schools into teaching new-fangled dogmas, the combative member proceeded to censure the general bent of his official adversaries. Speaking in the name of his party, he actually avowed he was opposed to the unity programme of the existing Administration, and that he preferred a looser connection between the various German States, as more congenial to the habits and traditional tendencies of the people. Thus provoked, Prince BISMARCK rushed to the front, and in a speech, than which nothing can be imagined more candid and blunt, demolished the arguments employed by this champion of Jesuitical notions. This speech is probably one of the longest ever delivered by the Chancellor; but as the thoughts are compact and the language very distinct, the principal passages admit of being condensed into a small space. The Prince said:

"I have long hesitated to believe that a Parliamentary party could form itself in this country, not on the basis of a political programme, but on the ground of common religious convictions. But yet it has come to pass. Men of opposite politics, Conservatives and advanced Liberals, have combined to constitute what is commonly called the Ultramontane fraction of this House. I could not regard this otherwise than as a mobilization of the Ultramontane interest against the State; nor could I undervalue the importance of the fact, seeing that the new party have been strong enough to obtain, in some electoral wards at any rate, the return of candidates utterly unknown to the constituencies and recommended by no one except the zealous agents of this particular faction. With this peculiar composition of the party their action in the House is fully in accord. Herr VON MALLINKROD, the preceding speaker, has been allowed to take his place at the head of this novel organization. He is one of those few, though highly respectable, politicians who when their principalities joined this monarchy some years ago objected to the change. His views in the more comprehensive sphere of German Federal politics are likewise subject to doubt, and it is, to say the least of it, a matter of speculation whether he may not prefer abolishing the present common Constitution of the land with the idea of replacing it by an arrangement more closely resembling the former state of things. The attitude of this gentleman and his party is, I grieve to say, anything but friendly to the Government. I will not conceal from you that the Government had hoped to rely upon the assistance of the orthodox element in the people, and thought it had a right to expect that they, above all, would render unto CÆSAR the things that are Cæsar's. Instead of this we find ourselves systematically withstood in the South, and most virulently attacked in papers and in speeches destined for the instruction of the lower classes. This conduct is the more extraordinary, inasmuch as the Pope and the Prussian Bishops of the Catholic Church have repeatedly acknowledged the perfect liberty their co-religionists enjoy under our institutions. In their downright hostility, therefore, the Ultramontane party cannot be actuated by dissatisfaction at the position the Catholic Church holds, and indeed has long held among us. Unfortunately, however, we are at no loss to account for their motives. When we find this party leaguing with Radicals of every persuasion—when we find them acting in concert with men whose extreme politics make them avowed enemies of the Prussian Constitutional Monarchy and the German Imperial Commonwealth—we need not wonder at their drifting into persistent opposition, and placing us in the painful position in which we now are with regard to them. As to the complaints that the Prussian Government has recently changed its liberal and conciliatory attitude toward the Roman Church, they are utterly unfounded. All we have done is this: We have prevented Catholic Bishops from deposing, or causing to be deposed, teachers and professors, masters in our public schools and servants of the Government. In resisting this interference with administrative affairs, we are borne out by the letter and spirit of the law; and if it is alleged that these gentlemen ought to be dismissed because while they profess to inculcate the Catholic religion they, in reality, have ceased to be Catholics, all I can say is, that this is a contested question under existing statutes, and that the enactment of fresh laws will be required to solve the doubt. The preparation of bills for this purpose, the new Minister for Church and Educational Affairs will, I believe, regard as one of his primary duties. The Prussian Government respect the religious convictions of all the various Churches represented in the State; but they object to execute the decrees of ecclesiastical authorities, and to establish, as it were, five or six State Churches in one and the same monarchy. For this reason they have recently abolished the Catholic Department in the Ministry of Church and Educational Affairs. They maintain that there ought to be but one Government Department regulating the relations between the State on the one hand and the various Churches on the other; though as regards the Catholics I, for my part, am not at all disinclined to receive a Nuncio as a permanent representative of the Pope at Berlin—and, perhaps, I might be able to overcome the objections as yet offered to this idea in a loftier sphere—if concord were reestablished and unjustifiable pretensions relinquished. In the meantime, I deny that the Ultramontane party have a right to consider themselves as the representatives of the majority of the Catholic See objects of this State."

As the reader will perceive the above speech is distinguished by a peculiarity noticeable in many utterances of its sagacious author. While frankly admitting that a fight is being forced upon him by domestic enemies, and calmly taking up the gauntlet flung down by his adversaries, he at the same time makes peaceful overtures, tempering the war cry with diplomacy, and toning down the heat of the combat. Will the permission to have a representative at the German capital cause the Pope to relent? Will the granting of a long-coveted concession make him countermand the general attack begun by his eager and bellicose host? As matters stand it must be doubted. No slight reasons can have induced the Vatican to enter upon a wrestling-match with the national genius of Germany; no fresh facilities for the keeping up of mutual relations will be able to shake a resolve, which must have been prompted by the conviction that war, not diplomacy, was the one thing needful. It is the reunion of Germany into an organized whole which is thought to threaten the interests of the party temporarily paramount in the Church; it is not the action of the Imperial Government, who would wish to be friends with the Pope, but their very existence, which gives offense. If the Pontiff and his Council were men of temperate views, they would have tried to make the best they could of a bad bargain, and have allied themselves to any Government disposed to countenance established religion, no matter whether Catholic or Protestant; but they object to a Protestant Empire—nay, they object even to Catholic Cabinets, unless they consent to uphold the Syllabus and its supplementary decrees. It may be doubted whether the method they have adopted for combating the spread of irreligion and promoting the ascendency of their particular creed is the wisest which could have been devised, but certain it is that the uncompromising ardor with which they have set to work, and the powerful resistance they have awakened, has a tendency to create a religious movement even in a country so much engrossed by other questions as this. The last few weeks we have been treated to I do not know how many pastoral letters, election addresses, and other authentic utterances proceeding from the Romanist quarter. Broadly speaking, I should say they are every one of them conceived in a spirit utterly repugnant to the immense majority of educated people in this country. Even if they rouse the lower orders, as they are likely to do, in some few localities, if the agitation goes on, still they inflict inconceivable damage on the Church in the upper strata of society, and by deepening contrasts tend to induce a collision. At the same time, Dr. DOLLINGER has resumed his activity and is lecturing at Munich University upon the desirable reunion of the various Christian Churches, or, what is practically the same, the overthrow of the Pope.

The Ohio Republicans and President Grant.

Not a little misery has been caused in certain quarters by the report that the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio had passed resolutions recommending the renomination of President GRANT. The unhappy individuals who have mourned so grievously over the "impropriety" of this course, may be relieved upon learning that the Committee did nothing of the kind. The resolutions alluded to were adopted by a Republican meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of the day on which the Committee met. That meeting was participated in by some of the Committee and by members of the Legislature and other leading Republicans from all portions of the State, and there is no doubt that in expressing its desire for the renomination of the President it gave utterance to the wishes of a large majority of the Republican Party in Ohio.

ABOUT PEACHES.

Magnitude of the Interest—Prospect for the Present Year—New Markets to be Opened.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Feb. 21.

An important meeting of the Peninsula Fruit-Growers' Association was held yesterday, at Dover. Some twenty-five or thirty extensive peach-growers were present, and statements were made as to the prospect for this year's crop. The following summary exhibits the statements made:

Dover: crop very small, not over one-sixth. Mr. FULTON found only 1 live bud in 50; a twig from Dr. RIDGELY's orchard has 2 alive in 8. Milford: Mr. WOOD: buds nearly all killed; a few orchards may possibly have escaped. Seaford; Mr. NICHOLSON: might be one-fourth. Between Seaford and Cambridge, similar report. About Berlin, Snow Hill and Princess Anne fair prospect. Bridgeville; one orchard examined, good for half a crop, in others buds seemed totally destroyed. Middletown; E. R. COCHRAN; buds of several varieties 5 years old, 5 alive out of 13; 6 out of 10; 2 out of 4; 1 (Hale's Early,) out of 20. Old orchards better than this. Massey's X Roads, one-third; one gentleman expected a half. Near Kennedyville, an orchard 4 years old, "plenty" of live buds. Sassafras Neck, half a crop. Middle Neck; one orchard examined, plenty of live buds. Between Dover and Smyrna, four-year-old trees good; in older orchards, buds dead. Mount Pleasant; SEWELL C. BIGGS; about like Middletown, or better, which he considered good for a big half. Between Middletown and Townsend; SAMUEL TOWNSEND; good for half a crop. Pocomoke River, crop unhurt. About Smyrna; R. H. CUMMINS; not over one-fifth. Bombay Hook Island, half a full crop. Thomas Neck; E. C. FENNIMORE; very rarely a dead bud; a neighbor's old orchard hurt, but young orchard very little.

A committee appointed at the meeting last Fall to ascertain whether direct shipments could not be made to Boston, and other cities east of New-York, and to the interior of Pennsylvania and New-York State, reported there would be no difficulty in forwarding loaded cars of fruit direct to New-Haven, Hartford, Providence, Springfield and Boston. Peaches picked on Monday could be in Boston on Tuesday night, ready for the earliest market on Wednesday. The New-England cities are excellent markets. New-Haven can take four cars daily, Hartford two or three, Springfield one or two, Providence probably ten. Retail prices ranged $1 a basket higher in Hartford than in Jersey City. The fruit those cities now get comes in bad condition. It is unloaded at Jersey City, put on boats or on cars without shelving or ventilation, loses much precious time in the transfer, comes too late for the best market, and must be repicked upon arrival.

Mr. FULTON, Chairman of a Committee appointed at last meeting, read the draft of an address to the Fruit Growers of the Peninsula, representing the magnitude of the interests they now control; and the importance of organization and concerted action. The address presents the following estimates:

Peach trees on the Peninsula	5,000,000
Peach trees in bearing	3,000,000
Acres in peach trees	50,000
Value per acre, (low average)	$50
Whole value of orchards	$2,500,000
Investment in wagons, baskets, &c.	$250,000
Capital invested in peaches	$2,750,000

A full crop of peaches is estimated at 3,000,000 baskets. That of last year reached about these figures:

	Baskets.
Shipped by rail	2,456,876
By water, (estimated,)	500,000
Canned	75,000
Dried, (Alden process,)	11,000
Otherwise consumed	14,000
Total	3,056,876
Value of 3,000,000 baskets	$3,000,000
Expense of picking	$150,000
Expense of freight	600,000
Expense of commission	300,000— 1,050,000
Net product full crop	$1,950,000

The annual value, it is true, is uncertain. In 1868 the crop was a total failure. In 1871 it was immense, but prices very low. A crop, however, may be relied upon three years in four, and the return is as certain as for wheat. There are now six canning establishments, consuming 75,000 baskets, and putting up 750,000 cans.

A VEXED QUESTION.

The Medical Bill and the Medical Profession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As your article under the heading of "The Medical Bill," in the TIMES of the 17th inst., is calculated to mislead both the medical profession and the public, it seems clearly my duty to counteract that effect.

The bill therein alluded to, and entitled "An Act to Protect the People Against Quakery and Crime," originated in the New-York Medico-Legal Society, of which I have the honor to be the presiding officer. On account of my relations to that society, not to allude to my interest in the whole subject, both as a citizen and as a physician, I have a very intimate knowledge of the history, the provisions and the objects of that bill; and if it be a matter, as you say, "watched with much interest by the members of the medical profession generally," it is my duty to inform them, as well as the public, what the bill does provide, and what are its objects.

First—The sole object of the bill is to secure an amount of education in persons who offer their services to the public as physicians, surgeons or midwives, which shall fit them for such service.

In order to secure that consummation the bill provides that the censors of existing medical organizations, known as medical societies for the various counties of the State, shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to decide upon any question which may arise in such county as to the professional qualification of any physician, surgeon or midwife practicing in such county. The bill carefully protects any vested rights or granted franchise that any physician, surgeon or midwife may possess, providing that such apparent right and franchise be not proved a fraud upon the public.

While diplomas from medical colleges and from authorized boards of censors are, if they be genuine, received by this bill as evidence of adequate preparation for practice, still the provisions of the bill do necessarily empower the censors to go behind the mere diploma, and inquire into the manner it has been obtained, and into the qualifications of the person presenting it. Without such a power the people cannot escape the results of the purchase and the sale of bogus diplomas. The exercise of this power is, however, limited by the bill in such a manner as to protect any meritorious person, male or female, from oppressive action on the part of the censors, it being the plain and the declared intention of the proposed act not to annoy any qualified servant of the people.

As to the various so-called schools of medicine, the bill is so drawn that each school recognized by the State will be held responsible before the people for every surgeon, physician or midwife to whom the censors of the society of that school issue the certificates required by it. All schools and all societies reorganized by State law have therefore, under this bill, equal rights and similar duties. As the bill makes the local county censors the judges in the cases above alluded to, and might thus be employed as the agent of a local prejudice against a person, the bill favors any such person by enabling him to seek his certificate in some or any other county of the State, and also by requiring that the certificate permitting to practice can be revoked only for crime and misdemeanor, and by the censors issuing it, and lastly by making said certificate, issued by any county censors of the State, valid for all the purposes of the bill in every county of the State.

So far, therefore, from the bill's being adverse to the interests and feelings of the so-called new schools, homeopathic, eclectic, &c., I am credibly informed that both of those schools, at their late meeting at Albany, adopted and advocated the bill on the ground that it was directed to the public good, and to nothing else. On the other hand, it is a source of unfeigned sorrow to me personally that, against my request, the Medical Society of the State of New-York—the regular, or old school, as you are pleased to call it—at its late meeting in Albany recorded a one-sided vote not to approve the bill. This vote was forced upon the Society at a time when not more than one-third of those present were, in even the most superficial way, acquainted with the bill, and when even those who spoke against it, evidently did not understand it. It is due to the public, in whose interest this bill was prepared, to know the objections to it urged by this class of our physicians.

First Objection—It recognizes the legal and the popular existence of the societies and colleges of the homeopathic, eclectic and other schools chartered and sustained by the people and the State.

Second Objection—It proposes to see that all persons are sufficiently educated in matters pertaining to the branches of medicine they assume to practice, to make it safe for the people to allow them to attempt it. To this they object, on the ground that protective legislation has always failed, therefore there is no use trying more. If people wish to be fools and employ all sorts of pathies and quacks, instead of protecting and patronizing the regular profession, they deserve to suffer. You will at once see that this argument is based on professional instead of public protection and benefit, and is thoroughly selfish. This reason for objecting to the bill is, in some countries, carried to an extreme of absurdity and meanness, which I refrain in shame from communicating to the public. A third objection is that were the bill to become a law it would open the way to abuses of power on the part of censors—though it is very clear, as I have just explained, that such abuse is provided against—and if not abused, it would not be executed, and if executed, there would still be as much imposition upon the public as ever, &c.

You will, at a glance, perceive that these are no arguments against the bill, any more than the fact that theft is daily committed is a reason for repealing all the laws against larceny. I refrain from any further comments upon the attitude assumed by my colleagues in the profession upon this bill. I regard it as most unfortunate for the profession, but a most favorable circumstance for the bill. As the case now stands before the public, the homeopathists and the eclectics are for the people and the bill; the so-called old schools and the quacks against both the people and the bill, so far as the vote of the State Society goes. As to your statement, that it is rumored that the unlicensed physicians and owners of patent medicines are raising a large sum of money to prevent the passage of the bill, I have only to say that such a fact would not be unprecedented. It is to be regretted, however, that there is reason to believe that some lobbyist or hungry legislator caused the Assembly copy of the bill, in large numbers, to be indorsed with a printed appeal to all the nostrum-venders of the country to come up to Albany and save their interest by defeating this bill; and thus indorsed, it was sent by mail throughout the country for black-mailing purposes. There is nothing in the bill touching nostrums or patent medicines. The bill is the result of long and careful deliberation of select committees of the New-York Medico-Legal Society, composed of equal numbers of lawyers and physicians, and so far as I have heard, has met the almost unanimous approval, in every particular, of the members of that Society. More than two years ago I read a paper before that Society in defense of its principles, and again at the meeting of the State Medical Society early in the present month, I read a paper in its advocacy. I did so because I believe it "a good and much-needed bill." I shall continue to do so till more convincing arguments than have thus far been presented are advanced against it. The bill is doubtless imperfect, like all human devices, and probably will need amendments from time to time. Indeed, since its second reading and printing, material alterations have been agreed upon, so that when it again comes before the Legislature, its form will have somewhat changed. However imperfect it be, no honest physician can deny that it is a step in the right direction. All objections to its principles I have thus far heard, have been either puerile or the expressions of grossest selfishness. It is free from all taint or color of sectional bias, carefully providing for the rights of all legally-organized schools and colleges, and, above all, diligently seeks to secure for the people competently-educated physicians and midwives.

I challenge the production of any clause or provision of the bill to which any right-minded, unprejudiced and honest physician can sustain an objection before a competent tribunal. I challenge any practicing physician, surgeon or midwife of the State to sustain objections to the bill before a jury of twelve intelligent citizens not belonging to the profession. It is not, in the political sense, a job. There is no money in it except for the people. The bill is emphatically the people's bill; it is exclusively in their interest, and it hence follows that those who oppose it are the enemies of the people, and those who support it their friends.

STEPHEN ROGERS, M. D.,
President New-York Medico-Legal Society.

No. 249 WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1872.

Anti-Papal Movement Among the Paris Clergy.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The new Archbishop of Paris, HIPPOLYTE, of Tours, has done precisely what might have been expected from the Ultramontane prelate, who, when the Minister of Justice of the Delegation was lodging under his roof, came to M. CREMIEUX's study, and publicly, in the presence of secretaries and clerks, said he would not allow the threshold of his palace to be soiled by the foot of GARIBALDI; and that if M. CREMIEUX cared to see him, it must be elsewhere. His Grace HIPPOLYTE, installed only a few weeks in Paris, has already provoked a terrible schism among his clergy. The history of this affair, which will shake the Church of France to its centre, is disclosed in a letter to the Archbishop, dated this 5th of February by M. MICHAUD, the vicar of the Madeleine and an honorary canon of Chalons. M. MICHAUD says he lately asked two questions officially of one of his Grace's archdeacons—First, will the Archbishop allow the priests of his diocese to give absolution to communicants who reject the Ultramontane Council of the Vatican, and do not believe in the Ultramontane dogmas promulgated by that Council; second, will the Archbishop allow the mass to be celebrated in his diocese by priests who do not in their hearts believe that the aforesaid Council was Ecumenic, or that its dogmas were Catholic? To both these questions a decided negative answer was given. Thereupon M. MICHAUD cites a conversation which he had with Mgr. DARBOY on March 30, 1871, only four days before his arrest, for the purpose of showing that the present Archbishop of Paris holds doctrines in precise opposition to those of his immediate predecessor. What Mgr. DARBOY said to M. MICHAUD was:

"You, being a soldier of the Church, cannot, of course, revolt openly against your officers, nor attack the Pope, who is stronger than you. You must, therefore, ostensibly, and in all your official acts submit yourself to the infallibility decreed by the Council. But as to what you think in your own conscience, your intelligence and honesty will be a sufficient guide. In spite of all they can do and say, their dogma will always be a folly, and their council nothing but a council of sextons. Go your way, therefore, in peace, take care of yourself, and do your duty without heeding them."

I do not stop to inquire whether the intolerance of the present Archbishop is not more honest than the flexibility of his predecessor. I am only concerned to record the fact, which is one of great importance, that Mgr. HIPPOLYTE's uncompromising adoption of Papal infallibility has brought matters to a head, and that a large and influential section of his clergy has declared open war against him. The Abbé MICHAUD says:

"You, Monseigneur, at one time, when you were Bishop of Viviers, declared that the Ultramontane Party was anti-Catholic; but now you treat as heretics and schismatics the Catholics who persevere in rejecting Ultramontanism. You formerly defined Catholic truth to be that universal truth which, in the words of VINCENT DE LERINS, had 'always been believed everywhere and by everybody'—*quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus creditum est*; but now this Catholic truth has degenerated in your mind to Roman truth. Formerly the Catholic Church was the agglomeration of all particular Churches, but now in your eyes and those of your adepts the Church is nothing else but Rome and the Pope. The universality of the Church of Jesus Christ is degraded to the individualism of one man. You, in fact, ignore Jesus Christ, and care only for his vicar, whom you make his master; for with you the Gospel is subordinate to the interpretation which the Pope may choose to put upon it—the Gospel is no longer that of Jesus Christ, but the bull which it may be the good pleasure of any present or future BORGIA to issue."

M. MICHAUD then proceeds to say that, rather than submit his conscience to the tyranny sought to be imposed upon it, he resigns his Church preferment. His friends tell him he will be excommunicated, but he cares not. In resigning the vicarship of the Madeleine he breaks a career, and gives up brilliant worldly prospects. He does not know in what way he may be entitled to earn the merest necessaries of life. But he prefers poverty with honor to riches with remorse. He will still be a priest. He will baptize, marry, confess, bury, and give absolution whenever called upon, and he will wait for better times when he may again preach. Meanwhile he will write and unmask the Ultramontanists. A committee will meet at his house, No. 74 Boulevard de Neuilly, in connection with Anti-Ultramontanist Committees of Russia, Germany, England, Italy and Spain; and as soon as sufficient money is collected churches will be opened in which independent priests will try the question, whether Christ and his Gospel are to govern the Pope, or whether the Pope is to supplant Christ by the Syllabus.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit—Revolutionary Records.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, counsel for the defense offered in evidence two commissions issued to one JONATHAN CLARK, an inhabitant of Providence, constituting him a Second Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, and another making him a gunner. These commissions are signed by JOHN HANCOCK, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The evidence was offered to show that the family of the plaintiff, BOWEN, was a different one to the BOWENS from whom Mme. JUMEL is descended, CLARK being, as the defense claim, the grandfather of Mrs. CHASE.

ABIAH B. MILLS, an old resident of Washington Heights, testified that he was familiar with Mme. JUMEL, and that in all his conversations with her, she had never mentioned that she had a son. JEDEDIAH W. HART, ex-Police Captain of this City, said he lived near Mme. JUMEL, was often at her house, and accompanied Fire-Marshal BAKER when he went to inquire about the burning of the barn. He denied that Mme. JUMEL had on that occasion, as Mr. BAKER had testified, said she wished to get rid of the people about her, and that she had a son who would one day return and drive them away. MICHAEL W. DEVINE, lawyer, of this City, said he had met the plaintiff, BOWEN, at Providence, when he (DEVINE) went there on business connected with the will made by Mme. JUMEL in 1863; that BOWEN had then told him he did not know who his mother was; that Mme. JUMEL was not his mother; and added that he had visited Saratoga for many years, and if he had known she was any relative of his he would have spoken to her.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Election of Kansas Delegates to the National Republican Convention—They are Instructed to Vote for Grant.

The Kansas Republican State Convention was held in Lawrence on Wednesday, and was the largest Convention ever held in that State. The following gentlemen were elected to the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of June: H. Buckingham, B. F. Simpson, John A. Martin, William Baldwin, H. C. Cross, William A. Morris, Josiah Kellogg, George Noble, J. M. Haberlin, and J. C. Carpenter. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention was the following:

Resolved, That the delegates today chosen are instructed to vote for the patriotic President and citizen soldier, U. S. GRANT, whose Administration has brought us a degree of prosperity at home, and respect and dignity abroad, which it would be suicidal to interrupt or interfere with, till time has been given to complete the work so well begun, and so auspiciously prosecuted to the present time.

AUDITING THE ACCOUNTS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Audit Yesterday—A Large Number of Claims Audited and Ordered Paid—A Long List of Claims Against the Department of Parks.

The Board of Audit met yesterday afternoon. Present—Controller GREEN, President STEBBINS, of the Department of Parks, and Commissioner VAN NORT. There was the usual crowd present of persons anxious to get their money.

Mr. HENRY MURRAY sent in a protest against any further payment being made to JAMES E. COULTER for salary as Police Justice, because the protestant did not believe that COULTER was elected to the office, but holds the same under false and forged returns of the election. The protest was laid upon the table.

A resolution was adopted that the pay-rolls of officers and appointees of the Law Department in the office of Public Administrator, for the months of September, October, November and December, be audited and allowed for $4,833 28. A resolution was also adopted that the pay-rolls of members of the Board of Aldermen, for October, November and December, be audited for $15,000 45. The following was also adopted:

That the pay-rolls received from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, herein particularly specified, having been presented to the Board on the 10th day of February, 1872, and having been referred to the Finance Department for examination, and being now properly certified, are hereby severally audited and allowed as follows:

Pay-roll for Warden's clerks, chaplain, &c., Almshouse	$467 42
Incurables Hospital	33 00
Asylum indigent blind	48 00
Clerk, house physician, matron, &c., Infant's Hospital, for December	714 00
Resident physician, clerk, engineer, &c., Inebriate Asylum, December	541 84
Pay-roll, Captain, pilot, engineers, &c., "steamers," December	573 22
Warden, clerks, farmer, &c., Randall's Island	1,138 60
Superintendent, clerks, engineers, &c., Workhouse	914 58
Superintendent and foreman of baking	143 16
General storekeeper, assistant keeper, cutter, chief gardener, &c.	990 26
Wardens, boys, superintendent, teachers, industrial school	546 89
Resident physician, steward, &c., New-York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island	[illegible] 39
B. C. Sparks, transporter of prisoners, and Thomas Ryan, tool sharpener	333 33
Chief of staff, steward, engineer, nurses, cook, watchmen and orderly, Charity Hospital	1,231 34
Resident physician Small-pox Hospital	1,600 00
Orderly and nurses at Fever Hospital	40 00
Matron and steward of the same	385 93
Total	$16,423 48

A resolution was adopted to pay the sum of $22,073 03 for the salaries of the officers and appointees of the Health Department for September, October, November and December, 1871; also, to pay the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen $21,000 for October, November and December; the officers and appointees in the Bureau of Markets, $7,046 22, for four months to December, 1871; the officers and appointees in the Bureau of Arrears for same period, $11,031 09; JAS. W. WHITNEY, $27,238, for 3,600 barrels of flour furnished the Commissioners of Charities and Correction; the officers and appointees of the Controller's office $14,784 65 for three months to December, 1871; the officers of the Auditing Bureau for the same period, $5,049 92; the appointees of the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes for same period, $4,000; the officers and appointees of the Bureau of City Revenue, same period, $5,911 96; also, to pay the claim of sixty-nine men on the regular pay-roll of the Department of Public Works for work done during same period, varying in amount from $400 to $999 99; the inspectors of water-meters, fifteen in all, for services rendered from August to December, averaging $130 per man each month; the Water Police, eighty-five in all, for work done from October to December, amounting to $250 to each man.

A large number of claims were presented and laid over under the rule. Among them were special claims against the Department of Public Parks for 1871 for various purposes.

The reports of the examiners do not cover every name on any of the pay-rolls. All claims which are not properly vouched for, and which do not clearly appear legal and correct, are rejected.

Mr. STEBBINS said with regard to pay-rolls of painters and the lamp and gas men, that the Auditing Committee had been furnished with the affidavits of the laborers and superintendents, and that he supposed the claims, under these circumstances, could not be resisted, and he therefore moved that they be allowed. [Applause.] The motion was carried.

Mr. BRADLEY, Ex-City Chamberlain, here appeared before the Board and asked permission to say a few words in vindication of his character before the community. The property which he was alleged to have leased to the City, he knew nothing about until he heard that it had been disposed of by Mrs. CONNOLLY. The property does not belong to him now, and never did. He did not appear before the Board to argue this claim for $1,200, but to set the matter right before the Board. Mrs. BRADLEY, he said, was present in the building, and ready to come before the Board and testify to his statements. The Press had given him daily notices gratuitously, aspersing his character, and his only object in appearing before the Board was to vindicate himself to the public.

Mr. GREEN said that the claim for this lease was before the Auditing Committee, and would come up in its regular order.

The following-named payments were also audited and allowed: Officers and employes of the Finance Department, in Controller's office; stenographers in the City Courts; inspectors of meters; Water Police; lamp-post painters; engineers, axmen and laborers of the Department of Public Works, and inspectors of street improvements.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE PARKS DEPARTMENT.

The following are the principal claims presented against the Department of Public Parks. They were laid over under the rule, and were all for materials furnished to the Department before the present one was organized:

Manhattan Gas-light Company, lighting public lamps and gas, and gas in offices at Arsenal	$8,935 18
Harlem Gas-light Company, lighting, gas, damages by blast, &c.	7,052 71
Manhattan Gas Company, lighting, gas, &c.	23,476 34
Peekskill Gravel Company, gravel	35,293 97
C. S. Grafulla, music	5,820 00
New-York Printing Company, printing	1,117 52
J. G. & J. Edge, fire-works	15,000 00
Composite Iron-works Company, ombra	2,750 00
Irah Chase, lamp-posts	5,521 28
J. W. Bartlett, lamps	1,796 25
T. C. T. Buckley, counsel	2,000 00
A. J. Vanderpoel, counsel	2,500 00
New-York *Evening Post*, annual report	12,813 24
William Baird, Battery basin	3,594 18
Bell Brothers, lumber	1,702 51
Bigelow Blue-stone Company, blue-stone corners	2,172 00
Composite Iron-works Company, settees and iron-work	721 80
Copper & Langfeischler, flower-pots	581 63
Cook & Cheesebrough, park wall	2,022 00
Day's Vulcanized Concrete Pavement Company, pavement	4,316 00
Thomas Dugan, roofing	4,631 00
A. D. & N. Ewen, surveys for assessments	2,121 35
Grahamite Asphalt Pavement Company, pavement, ($17,500 already received on account)	1,363 62
Charles Guidet, pavement, ($10,000 already received on account)	21,645 76
Anthony Imhoff, repairing bridge	2,972 82
Morgan Jones, plumbing	2,006 75
George A. Jeremiah, water-wagons	1,150 00
Laflin & Rand Powder Company, powder and fuse	2,550 00
William Gibson, stone-boats	750 00
C. V. Hough, filling, ($4,500 already received on account)	2,000 00
Frank Hochwein, meat	1,361 88
C. A. Harrington, broken stone	11,009 80
James H. Midmer, broken stone	2,599 12
Murphy & Nesbit, brick and cement	5,706 68
J. D. Minor, filling	1,615 00
Morgan Jones, plumbing	1,944 28
J. L. Mott Iron-works, castings	674 08
John Quinn, filling	2,436 19
James H. Russell, powder and fuse	2,135 00
John Roach & Son, repairing draw of bridge	1,047 64
Schiller Artificial Stone Company, pavement	16,748 68
J. H. Sullivan, seventh-avenue pavement	21,285 00
A. T. Stewart, gloves	225 00
Michael Tracy, filling	4,250 00
Grand total	$287,947 97

The Board adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS AND HOLDERS OF 5-20s.

The recent negotiations of NORTHERN Pacific 7.30 Gold Bonds in LONDON, added to the previous LARGE SALES IN THE UNITED STATES, furnish means for the completion of a large portion of the Road, and assure the EARLY ABSORPTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE LOAN.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON, and $100 to $10,000 REGISTERED, have thirty years to run, bear an interest of 7.30 per cent. in gold, and are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX.

They are secured by a *First and only Mortgage* UPON 2,000 MILES OF RAILROAD, ITS FRANCHISES, AND ALL THE LANDS AND PROPERTY NOW POSSESSED BY THE COMPANY, OR WHICH IT MAY HEREAFTER ACQUIRE.

These Lands, on the completion of the Road, will be equal in extent to ALL THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES AND MARYLAND INCLUDED, and their value, taking the average of sales already made by other companies, will be over $300,000,000, or TREBLE the possible cost of the Road and issue of the Bonds.

The Bonds are offered at par and accrued interest in currency, and with their ample security and high rate of interest we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND SATISFACTORY INVESTMENT OF MONEY, AND ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, we recommend the SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. Principal and interest payable in gold; interest payable May and November.

Denominations $1,000, $500, $100, coupon or registered. Price 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable January and July, which we buy and sell at current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue Certificates of Deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 23: Nos. 143, 166, 163, 154, 155, 96, 157, 158.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—955½, Pollion et al. vs. Antrim; 1073, Johnson vs. Van Nostrand et al.; 1333, Badger et al. vs. Tilden et al.; 1361, Ingersoll vs. Roe; 1408, Badger et al. vs. Tilden et al.; 1464, Same vs. Same; 1643, Myers et al. vs. Marcus; 2149, Hopkins vs. Middleton; 2381, Wade et al. vs. Smith et al.; 2413, Brod vs. Rosenheim; 2433, Chase et al. vs. Witkowski et al.; 2501, The Birmingham Banking Company, Limited, vs. Veit et al.; 2521, Smith et al. vs. Washington Life Insurance Company; 2537, Morgan vs. Reymert; 2559, Fellows et al. vs. Swift et al.; 2599, Campbell vs. Heckscher, Jr.; 2635, Lake vs. Andersen, impleaded; 2691, Sarony vs. Howland; 2701, Rouche vs. Wiggin et al.; 2713, Bogert vs. Gulick et al.; 2733, Todd vs. National Fibre Company; 2802, Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp Chimney Company; 2817, Thurber et al. vs. Wettiger; 2835, Mellen et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 2882, Rice vs. Lawrence et al., impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—768, Fuglesang vs. Madden; 2456½, Madden vs. Amicable Life Insurance Company; 2188, McMens et al. vs. Wheeler; 1750, Shafter vs. Powers; 2278½, Wood vs. Healy et al.; 2526, Altshal vs. Kingsley; 2532, Ætna Life Insurance Company vs. Hollander; 2540, Manken vs. Oxley; 2578, George et al. vs. McCormick; 2584, Geltz et al. vs. Long; 2616, Mark vs. Helmholtz; 2632, American Tontine and Savings Insurance Company vs. Hermannspanny; 2604, Globe Marble Mills Company vs. Coates; 2605, Walsh et al., executors, vs. Hillsburgh; 2652, Stuyvesant Bank vs. Curtis et al.; 2660, Stuyvesant Bank vs. Hunt; 2640, Colgate et al. vs. Hill; 2642, Corning vs. Wallace et al.; 2644, Agate vs. Mandes; 264[illegible], Craig vs. Wallace; 2698, First National Bank, New-York, vs. Star Mettle Company; 2702½, Godfrey vs. O'Hara; 2712, Nisser vs. Dugan; 2732, Minor vs. Totten et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—136, Wilson et al. vs. McMichael; 138, White vs. White; 139, Philipps vs. Higgins; 140, Bruce et al. vs. Fuller et al.; 142, Coleman et al. vs. Green; 151, Canfield vs. Raymond; 124, Pratt et al. vs. United Nickle Company, New-York; 127, Blauvelt vs. Blauvelt et al.; 133, Martin vs. Reynolds et al.; 118, Perkins vs. Staples; 143, Habil, &c., vs. Habner; 144, McMenamy et al. vs. Farrell; 145, Bowne vs. Leveridge et al., trustees; 147, Hardy vs. De Garmo; 148, Donohue, administrator, vs. Donohue et al.; 149, Hay vs. White; 150, Moorman et al. vs. Blake; 151, Canfield vs. Raymond; 153, Kitchen vs. Morson et al.; 154, Hull vs. Spratt; 155, Maurice et al. vs. Secord et al.; 156, Lookup vs. Collins et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—33, Guidet vs. The Mayor of New-York; 70, Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1804, Hardt et al. vs. Otthey; 1511, Alves vs. Freese; 867, The Bridgewater Paint and Color Works vs. Bangs et al.; 1662, Burnham vs. Clark; 1465, Cadwell vs. Valentine; 1707, McCullough vs. Otten; 1136, Emmons et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1288 Baily vs. Griswold et al.; 1774, Reed et al. vs. the Bartlett Sewing-machine Company; 1796, Guggenheimer vs. Isaacs; 1817, The Harlem Bank et al. vs. Hall, impleaded; 986, Bostwick vs. Wildey.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—One hour Causes.—Off-term Causes.—1712, Shannon vs. Rielly; 1404, Whitin vs. Crone et al.; 1428, Esser vs. Silver; 1789, Clark vs. Smith; 1938, Woerner vs. Herrick; 1891, Rothschild vs. Quackenbos; 1930, Lynde vs. Lumley; 1899, O'Neill vs. Gardner; 1966, Doyle vs. Catherwood; 1923, Kingsley vs. Frink; 1261, Draper vs. Stiger; 1666, Waring vs. Rinaldo; 1298, Wood vs. Ducles; 1663, Sargent vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; 1609, Andade vs. Alzer; 1603, Ackerman vs. Henkel; 43, Murphy vs. Baldwin; 1670, Barrett vs. Brodhead; 1326, McIntyre vs. Morgan; 1458, Evans vs. Hock et al.; 1821, White vs. Farley; 2059, Ninth National Bank vs. Baker; 1585, Haly vs. Frank; 1851, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Hennessey; 2002, Roos vs. Meyer; 1981, Berghaus vs. Lewis; 1782, Schooler vs. Stenbring.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Off Term causes—1708, Cole vs. Breder; 1916, Hopkins vs. Weiland.—Set down causes—2128, Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. Patterson et al.; 2122, Peet vs. Conant; 2039, Same vs. Same; 2041, Peet vs. Amerman; 2090, Wasser vs. Heathcote; 2144, Jackson vs. Jacobs; 458, Pettingill vs. Cutter; 1988, McCarthy vs. Ludwig; 2099, Dwight et al. vs. Lord; 1511, Cole vs. McIntire; 2051, Sackett vs. Drucker; 1733, Koehler vs. Bavard; 2082, Chase vs. Matthews; 2134, Gawbling vs. Jones et al.; 1773, Raleigh vs. Gratzner; 2046, Kiaitzl vs. Klein; 1765, Fitch vs. Packard; 1613, Koehler vs. Carey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III.—Adjourned till Monday, Feb. 26, 1872.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Patrick Keely, robbery; 2, The People vs. James Gillen, robbery; 3, The People vs. Thomas McCormick, felonious assault and battery; 4, The People vs. Thomas Kelly, burglary; 5, The People vs. Patrick Frawley, burglary; 6, The People vs. John Kelly, burglary; 7, The People vs. Rufino Gustamonteli, burglary; 8, The People vs. Carl Donnelly, grand larceny; 9, The People vs. Joseph Hyland, grand larceny; 10, The People vs. Mathew S. Kelly, alias Martin Skelly, grand larceny; 11, The People vs. Wm. H. Harrison and Edward King, grand larceny; 12, The People vs. Margaret Van Buskirk, petit larceny; 13, The People vs. Dominic Miller, indecent exposure.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEBRUARY TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The equity calendar will be called by Judge WOODRUFF, in his Chambers, on Monday, Feb. 26, at 11 A. M. The Grand Jury will be charged by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the District Court-room, on Monday, Feb. 26, at 11 A. M. Judge BENEDICT will sit for the trial of criminal cases, with the petit jury, in the Circuit Court-room, on Tuesday, March 5, at 11 A. M., and continue for four weeks.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

A FATHER SEEKS POSSESSION OF HIS CHILD.

In re Gilbert Walters.—The petitioner in this case appeared before Judge BARNARD yesterday and stated that a Mrs. Catharine Baily had possession of his child, whose mother was in the Lunatic Asylum, and refused to give it up or let him see it. Judge BARNARD (the petitioner being unrepresented by counsel) prepared a petition for him, and having sworn him to it, directed him to get a policeman to serve it on Mrs. Baily, together with a writ of habeas corpus ordering her to produce the child in Court.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—FLOUR firm and higher; sales of Extra Winter at $6 25@$6 50; Double Extra do. $7@$7 15; Treble Extra do. $7 25@$7 75; Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT stiff; sales of No. 3 Fall at $1 70; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 75. CORN dull at 41¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track and in elevator. OATS easier at 37¼c.@38c. for No. 2. BARLEY steady at 65c. for No. 2 Spring. RYE active and higher at 81c.@82c. for No. 2. WHISKY firmer at 87c. TOBACCO in fair demand at full prices. HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. PORK quiet at $13, seller last half of month. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; sales of Clear Sides, twenty days in salt, at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, seller April, 6¾c.; jobbing and order lots, packed, sold at 5c. for Shoulders; 6½c.@6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c.@7c. for Clear Sides. BACON steady; sales of packed lots at 6c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 8½c. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 60; butchers pay $4 75. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 barrels Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley and 2,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 480 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,341 head; market active at the decline from last week's prices; sales, 78 head Canada stockers, averaging 787 lbs., at $4 25; 54 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,169 to 1,184 lbs., at $5 30@$5 35; 344 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,442 lbs., at $5@$6 50; 69 head Illinois Oxen, ranging from 1,218 to 1,566 lbs., at $ @$5 90; 97 head Indiana steers, ranging from 1,260 to 1,394 lbs., at $5 25@$6 75; 55 head of Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,121 lbs., at $5 30@$5 75; 18 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,322 lbs., at $7 90. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,214 head; market firm, but holders and buyers widely apart; sales, 710 head Michigan, ranging from 80 to 89 lbs., at $6 70@$7; 160 head Ohio, averaging 85 lbs., at $6 87½; 114 head choice Canada stock Sheep, averaging 124 lbs., at $9. HOGS—Receipts, 3,480 head; market quiet with prices firm; sales, 906 head at $4 40@$4 50 for light, and $4 75@$5 for medium and heavy; 3 decks for local trade sold at $5.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—FLOUR in fair demand and advanced; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 60@$1 63. CORN firm and in fair demand at 47c. RYE firm at 90c.@93. OATS firm at 40c.@45c. BARLEY firm at 70c.@80c. BUTTER in good demand at 20c.@23c. PORK quiet and unchanged; $13 25 asked. LARD quiet and unchanged; 9½c. asked for Steam and Kettle. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c. asked; sales, Shoulders, first half March, 4⅞c.; some March contracts settled at 5c. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. asked; no sales. Live HOGS in fair demand and higher; sales at $4 60@$5 10; receipts, 2,000 head.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—BAGGING quiet but firm at 15½c.@16c. FLOUR in good shipping demand, with an advancing tendency; Extra Family, $6 75. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and active. PORK, $13 50. BACON—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c., packed. BULK-MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 12½c., plain; 11½c., packed. LARD—Prime Leaf in tierces, 9½c.@10½d. WHISKY steady at 86c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—FLOUR quiet and weak at $6 75@$9. CORN in good demand at 58c.@60c. OATS quiet and weak at 58c.@58½c. Bulk-MEATS in fair demand, and higher; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD scarce and firm.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Supply of WHEAT small; market steady at full prices; sales 3 cars of Diehl, in bags, at $1 75. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN steady at 71c.@72c. for Western Mixed. BARLEY quiet and steady. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 State at 52c.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—WHEAT steady at $1 64 for extra; $1 58 for No. 1 White. CORN dull at 49c.@50c. OATS dull and lower at 40c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Business generally suspended. BREADSTUFFS dull. PROVISIONS inactive.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £83,000 during the week.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 88.

1¼ P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88.

PARIS, Feb. 22—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; 29s. 3d. ₩ quarter.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—TALLOW, 60s. ₩ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 55s. 6d.@56s. ₩ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralty Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—L'Africaine, (German Opera.)—Mme. Ines Fabbri and Mr. Carl Bernard.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Readings by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert by the Jubilee Singers.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate. Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

How long is a swindler to remain at the head of the Police force in this City? Will Horace Greeley turn his attention to that question?

The "arms investigation" has not "ruined Gen. Grant," as Schurz—who is known as the "adventurer" in his own State—declared it would do. Schurz was the greatest toady any President ever had until he failed to get all the offices he wanted, and then he turned round and became a "patriot" and a "reformer." He is now trying to prove that Germany could bring claims for "constructive damages" against the United States, and that our Government was guilty of a gross outrage on international law. All the correspondents of all the "Anti-Grant" papers combine to "crack him up," to borrow Dickens' phrase. If Schurz's relatives and Schurz's dependents had all been "properly provided for" at the expense of the people, we should have heard but little of Schurz's turgid fustian, called by the reporters "grand speeches."

It will be observed that in a very full meeting, and with but three dissenting votes, the Union League Club has indorsed the charter of the Committee of Seventy as amended and ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. This action comes very seasonably, to give still greater emphasis to the expression of public sentiment, on Tuesday last, and it will, doubtless, have its due weight with members of the Legislature. The other resolutions against grants of public money for sectarian purposes, and against the receipt of illegal fees by public officers, are equally judicious and well-timed.

In the eloquent and interesting address of Vice-President Colfax, delivered at Brooklyn last evening, our readers will find a timely quotation from the correspondence of Gen. Washington with Thomas Jefferson, while the former was President of the United States. It will be seen from this correspondence that our first President, like our latest, in spite of his spotless purity of character and his priceless services to his country, did not escape the malice of his political enemies, and that his Administration, as well as his personal character and motives, were subject to the most scurrilous and abusive attacks from unprincipled foes. It speaks well for the candor, fairness and sense of justice of the American people of that era that they did not permit this gross abuse of the "Father of his country" to lessen their confidence in his integrity, or weaken their attachment to him and his Administration. The calumniators of Gen. Grant will find, if we are not mistaken, that personal abuse of the President, or mean, underhanded and unjust attacks on his official conduct, will fall as powerless upon the American people of today as they did upon their fathers seventy-five years ago.

We observe that the Board of Audit has received and filed the claim of the Peekskill Gravel Company for $35,298 97, for gravel supplied to the Sweeny, Hilton & Fields Park Commission. We have already shown that in some way or other, not yet satisfactorily explained, the City was defrauded of about $33,000 under this gravel contract. Assemblymen Husted and Frear were the leading spirits of the Gravel Company, and, according to the testimony of Judge Hilton, the gravel was purchased by Mr. Van Nort or his purchasing clerk, Mr. Barker. It forms a beautiful illustration of the working of an official Board of Audit that Mr. Van Nort should be expected to assist in deciding upon a doubtful claim contracted apparently by himself. The Assembly Ways and Means Committee, which is about to investigate the matter, may probably help the public to understand why the price of gravel rose fifty per cent. when Sweeny, Hilton and Fields assumed control of the parks, and fell fifty per cent. immediately after the old Commissioners were, practically, reinstated.

Senator Schurz.

The brunt of the recent movement in the Senate to fasten on our Government a violation of its neutrality, during the German war, has fallen from the first on Mr. Carl Schurz, of Missouri. In the very presentation of the preamble and resolution Mr. Sumner aroused suspicion as to their origin by declaring, with emphasis, that they were in his "own handwriting." The inference was inevitable that if it was necessary to magnify that trivial fact it could only be in order to conceal the more important fact of the real authorship of the paper which the Massachusetts Senator may kindly have copied. This point was not long left to conjecture, for Mr. Schurz came to the rescue of the resolution, as soon as it was involved in the perils of an active and acrimonious debate, with a zeal and persistency which betrayed the feelings of a parent who had only trusted his offspring to other hands from motives of natural prudence. On the other hand, Mr. Sumner, having presented the foundling to the Senate, clothed in his "own handwriting," abandoned it with almost unseemly haste to the care of its natural protector.

In this he did wisely. The distinguished Senator has few qualities that fit him to sustain a movement so palpably without foundation in fact, started with such a questionable purpose, and which a man who could not use it as a means of multiplying insinuations against his enemies must abandon. Indeed, at the last, Mr. Sumner did abandon it, and tried to withdraw the preamble which contains the substance of the charges, and which has afforded the only possible pretext for Mr. Schurz's long and ingenious political harangues. Perhaps it was with an uneasy suspicion of Mr. Sumner's possible desertion of the subject that the Missouri orator hastened to take possession of it, and by constant interruptions, (he broke in on Mr. Morton forty-six times in two hours,) as well as by set speeches, to establish a claim to attention, whatever Mr. Sumner might do.

We wish Mr. Schurz great joy of his latest achievement. He has undoubtedly added considerably to his reputation as a ready debater, even though he has lost some of the reputation he previously enjoyed for candid and logical treatment of public questions. Whatever he has gained has been by means which are not attractive to the American people, who care far more that the men they trust in high places shall be faithful and sincere than that they shall have quick wit or an impudent tongue. Mr. Schurz has shown great attainments in that facility, which is as dangerous as a knack of imitating signatures. He has shown himself able to make ingenious suggestion assume the office of rational inference, and to produce appearances of evidence which, to have the effect of evidence, would only need that we should believe in the honesty of their author. If he has broken down badly in material parts of his purpose by misquoting documents, and by pretending that gossipy letters in a foreign journal are authentic and verbatim reports, he has only to thank for that his excessive courage, and Senator Schurz's courage is something which he finds it not improper to boast of in debate. If, moreover, he has been exposed as buttonholing the attachés of foreign legations, to insinuate to them his suspicion that a Cabinet officer of his own Government falsified facts in his official reports, that was undoubtedly due to an un-American conception of what a gentleman and a Senator of the United States may properly do.

But these considerations will not avail Mr. Schurz before the American people. They are in the habit of making short work with excuses for acts that even savor of unpatriotic motive. Mr. Schurz threatens to leave the party if Gen. Grant is renominated. He loses no opportunity of repudiating all party obligations. He affects to be superior to them. But the country will not allow that he is superior to that allegiance to its interests which, in letter and spirit, it requires of Democrats and Republicans alike. Mr. Schurz is not so indispensable to the Republican Party, or to the nation, that he can be indulged in breaking down the good name of the Government, impugning its good faith at the moment when reputation for good faith is most valuable to it, and putting weapons in the hands of the formidable contestant whom we are to meet before the arbitrators of Geneva. Though Mr. Schurz should convince us all that there is no legerdemain of debate, however artful, that he is not master of, and no recklessness of political warfare he is not ready to use against the President, we cannot, on that account, forget that in the heat of a partisan and personal quarrel he has passed the limits which bound the action of the patriotic citizen and the Senator sensitive to his country's honor. It is easy to see that Mr. Schurz has been sorely tempted and desperately pushed. His case was bad, and his personal ends of the most desperate nature. He was worried by men as able as himself, and left to fight a losing fight against great odds for a stake that involves his political future. All this may explain, but it cannot excuse Senator in bending his utmost energies to injure the good name and embarrass the purposes of the Government of which he is a part.

The Charges Against Hank Smith.

Police Commissioner Hank Smith stands charged with the following grave offenses:

I. As President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, he testified under oath that at the time of the bank's suspension it possessed twenty-five thousand dollars worth of New-York street improvement bonds. These were not found by the receiver among the assets of the bank.

II. Among the call loans of the bank appears the sum of $69,028 38 under names of persons who cannot be found. The Investigating Committee said they believed that "such loans purporting to have been made are fraudulent, and that the names are fictitious."

III. Hank Smith authorized loans on worthless collaterals and loans without security, which involve a loss to the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank of $38,441 67.

IV. In the bank report sworn to by Hank Smith, the sum of $31,011 63, being a portion of the current expenses of the bank, is, with apparent intention to deceive, put down among the "loans" of the bank.

V. Hank Smith was one of the three officials who drew money from the Guardian Savings Bank on the credit of the Bowling-green Bank and appropriated it for their own uses. The entire sum thus appropriated, including an over draft directly made on the funds held in trust, amounts to $64,736 75, and it stands at present as a claim against the Bowling-green depositors.

VI. His position as Police Commissioner enabled Hank Smith to obtain possession of eighteen thousand dollars belonging to the widows and orphans of policemen killed in the discharge of their duty. This sum has been lost in the collapse of the Bowling-green Bank.

VII. The contributions of 2,300 policemen, amounting to thirteen thousand dollars, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, have never emerged from the custody of Hank Smith's Bank.

VIII. Hank Smith has, through corrupt influence, succeeded in evading, for about five years, payment of the rent of Pier No. 40 North River, leased to him by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He has, so far, cheated the tax-payers out of $52,316.

Yet, in spite of these uncontradicted charges, Hank Smith continues to hold the position of Police Commissioner, and finds people professing to be honest ready to belittle the evidence of his guilt!

Austria and the North-West Passage.

Austria, of all civilized countries in the world, is to become a candidate for distinction in geographical discovery. In May she sends forth her own particular Polar expedition, and hopes to do her share toward making useful the glorious, but, save as stepping-stones, fruitless researches of Ross, Franklin and Parry. One gentleman, Count Wildscheck, has given sixteen thousand dollars to the expedition, and promises ninety thousand dollars more if the Government, or other private individuals, fail to contribute it. The Vienna journals say, however, that there will not be the least difficulty on this score, and the requisite preparations are going on swimmingly. Such an effort as this is the more creditable since Austria cannot, in any event, hope to profit by Arctic discovery in the same degree as more maritime nations; while the scientific benefits that may result from success must necessarily be shared by the whole world in common.

It will be remembered that a German, if not an Austrian, attempt of like nature was made in 1869-70, and described in these columns. This expedition was led by Dr. Petermann and Herr Koldewey, of Gotha. It consisted of two steamers, well provided for the daring experiment, but was unattended with success. The conclusion of the explorers was that the ice, forming an almost perpetual "pack" on the east coast of Greenland, rendered passage across the Arctic region by the North-west impossible. Dr. Petermann was, however, persuaded that, although his steamers could not get into it, there is a north-west passage, and that his observations, as published, have demonstrated its locality. The Austrian *savans* believe that between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen there exists a vast open sea, and their Expedition means to try to get into it. This retreat is supposed to be filled with whales, who have there sought refuge from man's destructive rapacity, and that discovery is counted upon as one of the chief material advantages to be derived from the proposed attempt.

Thus, now by one nation and now by another, the long line of efforts to traverse the Pole is extended, and man, unterrified by hardship, or even by the most cruel and desolate of deaths, still obstinately persists in leaving no part of the planet he lives on unknown and unexplored. That these efforts will ultimately be crowned with success there is good reason to believe. First, because perseverance in almost anything except the search for the philosopher's stone or perpetual motion, usually does succeed; second, because each expedition that fails supplies the next with profitable data; and third, because the progress of science, notably in shipbuilding, the application of steam, the use of condensed food, &c., renders the facilities for penetrating into those frozen regions so much more extensive. Success may, indeed, be long deferred; but it is tolerably sure to be attained at last; and stranger things have happened in the world than would be the meeting this Autumn of the Austrian and American eagles in the open Polar Sea.

Another Legislative Committee.

The evidence before the Legislative Committee on Commerce with reference to the Commissioners of Emigration, has been closed somewhat abruptly. Still, it has brought out some items which throw a lurid light upon the economy and purity of Democratic management. Senator Casserly especially can learn something if he will turn his eyes for a few moments from the Custom-house to brother Bernard Casserly's management at Castle Garden. The testimony comes wholly from the Commissioners and their employes. In the first place, it appears that the Commissioners select Mike Norton and Tom Canary as the men who have the absolute right to handle emigrants' baggage. We doubt whether the Commissioners would like to trust their own property in such hands. This same man Canary had a contract for transporting sick emigrants from various parts of the City, for which he received about twenty-five dollars a head, but an inquisitive and reforming Commissioner having discovered the fact, it was reduced to a little over one-third that rate. It seems too that the business of the Board is conducted so loosely that, after a committee having the matter in charge had adopted the plan of a one-story pavilion hospital, the Chairman went on, and, without authority, erected a three-story building. The Board adopted a plan for a building to cost $250,000. They found too late that it would cost $750,000, and are now defending a suit for $34,000 fees arising out of their error. Mr. Tweed appointed a relative, one King, the purchasing agent. He happened to be sick one day, and a Commissioner took his place. The difference in prices was so great that the Boss' relative had to retire to private life. It seems that one thoroughly competent physician was removed for political reasons, and an incompetent one put in his place. Dr. Carnochan, not content with his huge fees at Quarantine, took $2,500 a year as physician at Ward's Island, but has recently had to forego that.

One striking fact appears. The Commissioners of Emigration not only deem it right to use the money collected from poor emigrants in paying Postmaster Jones and Judge Waterbury three thousand dollars apiece for lobby services at Albany, but they paid Gen. Hillyer six thousand dollars for lobby services at Washington, the object being to defeat the passage of a bill to place the care of emigration under the control of the General Government. All the industry and virulence of Senators Casserly and Bayard failed to discern in the entire Custom-house any misappropriation of public funds at all approaching this in grossness. We call the particular attention of these gentlemen to the striking fact that two brief days' investigation of this Democratic Board have brought to light every one of the abuses which they assert exist in the Custom-house. There are, first, assessments on office-holders, and second, removals of competent men for political reasons and the substitution of incompetent ones, while the Quarantine investigation shows taxes imposed upon commerce greatly in excess of anything to be found in the Custom-house.

The Ring and Science.

Our readers who have visited the interesting grounds of the "Sydenham Crystal Palace" will remember the carefully-arranged and reconstructed groups of fossil animals in portions of the gardens. Here laboring men who have had no opportunity for book education, and children who are studying the physical history of the world, and all who are interested in the wonderful animal structures of past ages, can examine at their leisure the gigantic elephants, and flying lizards, and immense sloths and crocodiles, as well as the smaller animals of former periods. The civilization and science of the world hold this study of ancient and extinct animals as one of the most instructive and important in the region of natural history. The successive *genera* of fossil animals show the order of the world's development, and reveal through what minute changes the refined and specialized structures of today have grown from the ruder and more generalized organs of those existing hundreds of thousands of years ago. They are the index of the world's growth and of the Divine action of creation through all its past history.

In a less philosophical view they interest every child and every student of nature, as showing that wonderful and gigantic creatures once crawled or waded or crept in places where now are crowded cities or smiling farms or busy factories. They show them better than hundreds of lectures or books what vast changes in climate and vegetation have passed over the earth's surface, since these immense and frightful animals inhabited the swamps and forests of our present continents.

We almost insult our intelligent readers by presenting the advantages of the study of palæontology. It was reserved alone in the civilized world for the Ring of New-York to manifest its public ignorance and contempt for the simplest principles of this science, as they have done for the simplest principles of morality and honor. Among those restored fossil animals in the Sydenham gardens were a number whose skillful restoration had excited the admiration of the most scientific geologists; and in the case of one, the ingenious restorer had anticipated the subsequent discovery of the missing bones, and had rebuilt the bony structure better even than Prof. Owen was able to do. This skillful restorer of the extinct animals, though not himself a profound savant, was wisely judged by the former Commissioners of our Central Park, as the proper person to add a scientific and instructive department to the sights of those grounds, in groups of reconstructed and native fossil animals, so that the children and visitors of the Park could here study something of the ancient history of the Continent of America.

The idea was an intelligent one, and Prof. Hawkins set himself diligently to carry it out. He laboriously and expensively rebuilt, from the few bones discovered, some of our most curious saurians found in the lias of New-Jersey. One, our readers will remember, as exhibited in the lectures of the Association of Science, three years since—one of those nondescript animals of enormous size, who seem to unite the structure of the bird, the lizard and the kangaroo, discovered in New-Jersey. Prof. Hawkins' reconstruction of this creature was extremely ingenious and interesting; and the groups he began to form were an object of much curiosity to all visitors. There came, however, a change over the scientific aspect of the Park exhibitions. The Ring obtained control. Hilton and Sweeny could see nothing in palæontology; they sneered in their reports at the "so-called fossil animals;" there was not only no life, but "no money in them." They shoved out the worthy and ingenious restorer, and stopped his reconstructions. They said they "had enough to do for the living animals in the Park, without having dead ones." To those two worthies, one fighting bull-terrier pup or lively black-and-tan rat-catcher were worth all the dead saurians and mastodons that ever encumbered a museum.

It appears now that the remarkable skeleton which we have spoken of as restored by Mr. Hawkins, and which any museum in the world would have been proud to own, these leaders of the Ring caused to be broken up, and with other "useless bones," to be buried under the old Convent building, now used as offices. In money value these restored animals had cost the City some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, and now the laborious and ingenious work was broken up and thrown away like old rubbish. As objects of scientific discovery, these old bones were priceless. Nothing which has occurred under Ring administration shows better what vulgar and ignorant ruffians these millionaires and "Commissioners" were than this bit of vandalism. It was a deliberate insult—which they were too ignorant even to appreciate—to the civilization and science of the world.

Historic Precedents.

It should be a delight to Mr. Galton, the author of *Hereditary Genius*, to discover that Sir Charles Dilke, the arch-agitator among the Anti-monarchists of England, is descended from the sister of a regicide. On the authority of Burke—which is usually accepted as authentic—we learn that Sir Charles is a lineal descendant of Mr. Fisher Dilke, who married Sibill Wentworth, sister of Sir Peter Wentworth, the regicide. Not precisely *apropos*, but still of current interest, comes the statement that the Tichborne family was also represented in the High Court of Justice that condemned Charles I. The representative was of a younger branch of the family, Robert Tichborne, first a linen-draper in the City of London, afterward a Colonel of the Parliamentary Army, and subsequently made Lieutenant of the Tower by Gen. Fairfax. He became Lord Mayor of London in 1656, under the appellation of "Sir Robert Tichborne, Skinner." He was held in favor by Cromwell, and was on the Committee of State. At the restoration he became a prisoner in the Tower, and was tried for taking part in the trial of Charles I., and signing his death-warrant. The trial took place at the Old Bailey in 1660. Tichborne pleaded that he acted in obedience to Parliament, "in ignorance and without malice." His life was spared, but the rest of it was spent in captivity. Thus it seems there was once another famous Tichborne trial, the end of which, so far as the chief figure's incarceration is concerned, is likely to find modern repetition. In other words, the "claimant" in the present suit, unless more successful in establishing his identity than now seems probable, is pretty sure to wind up inside four walls, or at best to enjoy a recurrence of his former extended experience in Australia.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to the London Poor.

The annual statement of the Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund has just been published in London. It exhibits the condition of the Fund on Dec. 31, 1871. Under the original trust, five groups of buildings were erected. These stand respectively in Spitalfields, Westminster, Chelsea, Shadwell and Islington; and they accommodate 600 families. Another site, held by the Trustees in Bermondsey, has not yet been built upon. The rents and investments of the first trust, after deducting all expenses, amounted at the close of last year to some £33,000; and this, added to the original fund of £150,000, makes the property £183,000, or nearly a million of dollars. Mr. Peabody's second gift of £200,000 became available for building purposes in 1869; and to this, by the donor's bequest, will be added, in 1873, £150,000 more. Out of the former sum have been purchased a fine plot of ground at Chelsea, and the Magdalen Hospital Estate, so-called, at Blackfriar's-road. On the last named ground buildings have gone up that afford tenements for 300 families, "for which applications are largely in excess of the accommodation available." The trustees have profited by experience, and their new buildings contain many improvements on the older ones. The rents are not increased, but greater comforts and conveniences are obtained for the tenants, especially in the matters of water, heating, and ventilation.

It is gratifying to know that the Peabody Fund is in so flourishing a condition, and that the objects contemplated by the sagacious philanthropist, its donor, are steadily kept in view and faithfully carried out. Already nine hundred families of the laboring poor of London—no inconsiderable fraction of even that vast population—are provided with clean, healthy, and comfortable homes, at rents almost nominal, through the generosity of a single man; and the example is a wholesome one for contemplation and comment. Why is it that some of our New-York millionaires do not follow it? There are many who could well afford to do so; and why should they not, like Mr. Peabody, enjoy the luxury of seeing the practical fruits of their beneficence during life? New-York is sadly in need of just what Mr. Peabody did for London. The narrowness of the island, and the immense cost of the land, render the portion of wages devoted by working people to rent far greater, relatively, than it ought to be. If four men would each do for New-York what Mr. Peabody did for London, thus assuring cheap rents to five or six thousand families, the entire working population of the City would be greatly helped by it. This might not, it is true, inure to the profit of speculators in real estate, but that is certainly of less importance than that the laboring classes should have a more reasonable proportion of their earnings wherewith to buy good food, clothes, and education.

When ground is once broken in this salutary direction—when one generous capitalist has come forward to do for working people generally, and on a large scale, what Mr. Stewart is said to intend with his women's tenement building—there is little fear but that others will soon follow the example. That they should do so would not be recommended by benevolence alone. Large property-holders, and, indeed, tax-payers in general, would be pretty sure in the long run to find their account in it. Clean, respectable homes are safe to turn out, in the average, good voters, and in the elevation of the voting working classes lies New-York's best hope for good government in the future.

Indians in New-Mexico.

The order of the War Department, which directs that the Apache Indians, in Southern New-Mexico, shall be removed to a reservation in the Tulerosa Valley, has been received with much satisfaction by the law-abiding citizens of that Territory. The Tulerosa Valley lies at a distance of about 120 miles from Silver City. It is surrounded by mountains, difficult of access, but having an abundance of all kinds of game. There is no settlement nearer to it than ninety miles, and for this reason it is especially favorable. Heretofore the Indians have suffered most from association with "mean whites," who have been driven thither to escape arrest for all manner of crimes. Mexicans of the worst class have been ever ready to suggest marauding expeditions, and to buy the plunder at a low price. They have even bought the rations from them on the day of issue, and have given bad whisky in part payment. These scoundrels are now endeavoring to prevent the Apaches from obeying the mandate of Secretary Belknap, and it is barely possible that there may be some trouble before the work has been accomplished. There are, altogether, some five thousand Indians in New-Mexico. Of this number the most intractable have been those residing at Canada Alamosa, a town which is almost exclusively inhabited by Mexicans. The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* (Democratic) is honest enough to admit that the Indian policy of President Grant has not only worked well in the past, but that it promises to save millions of money and hundreds of lives in the future. He believes that prompt punishment should be inflicted upon all Indians who leave the new reservation without permission, and all whites who approach nearer than the prescribed limits. During the past year, most of the Indian outrages have been perpetrated by the Apaches, and now that they are in a fair way to be well provided for and judiciously guarded, it is to be hoped that we have heard the last of their depredations.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* is in great tribulation because the Federal Constitution does not permit Carl Schurz to be elected President of the United show its gratitude for services rendered by States. It thinks our "revolutionary fathers," who framed the Constitution, perpetrated a "hideous anomaly" in excluding from the Presidential chain a "man of the same blood and nationality as the Baron Steuben." With all due respect to the *World*, we think "our revolutionary fathers" are excusable. In framing the Constitution they had in view general principles of national policy and expediency, and not the individual exceptions that might possibly arise. They did not, for instance, anticipate the contingency of the Democratic Party of 1872 fishing among the renegades from the opposition ranks for a Presidental candidate, and forced to the extremity of selecting a "countryman of the Baron Steuben" in the person of Carl Schurz. Their mistake, or want of foresight, however, can easily be corrected if the people so will it; and as the Democratic Party is in want both of a platform and a candidate, we suggest that it go into the next Presidential canvass on this issue: "An amendment to the Constitution making all men of the same blood and nationality as the Baron Steuben, but particularly Carl Schurz, eligible to the Presidency." If they can't win on such an issue, aided by the entire German vote of the country, which Schurz says he carries in his pocket, they may as well give it up and let the Constitution remain as our "revolutionary fathers" framed it.

A Vienna medical journal gives an account of a marvelously tattooed man. He is an Albanian, very finely formed and about forty years old. Having got into trouble with the authorities of a district of Chinese Tartary, while working a gold mine in that country, he was condemned to be tattooed. The operation was, of course, terribly painful. It lasted three hours a day during three months. When the man is stripped it appears as though his body was tightly enveloped in a webbing of rich Turkish stuff. From head to foot he is covered with dark blue figures of animals and plants. On the forehead are two panthers in attitudes which would be heraldically described as "*regardant*." There are no fewer than 388 figures on the body. The skin is now perfectly smooth, and the perspiration is unimpeded. This remarkable person is now at Vienna, but will presently proceed to Berlin and London, and not improbably we shall have him here Perhaps Mr. Barnum already has entered into negotiation with him. He speaks eight languages. Had the tattooing on the Tichborne claimant, who is reported to be ornamented in this way, only been as well done, the proof of identity might have been simplified.

Several of the leading London lawyers are among the most devout of the sons of the Church of England. Lord Hatherley, the Lord Chancellor, is author of an able work on the evidences of Christianity. Sir Roundell Palmer's *Book of Praise* is almost as well known as *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, and now Sir John Coleridge, Attorney-General, whose name we all now know so well in connection with the Tichborn claimant, has edited *A Mirror for Monks*, being a companion volume to the work of Thomas A. Kempis. The preface states, in explanation of the publication, that the English translation, published in Paris in 1676, has become extremely rare. The work has great merit. It is pleasant to see a man like Sir John, immersed in briefs and politics, finding time for and pleasure in such pursuits. Does Mr. David Dudley Field seek a refuge from the anxieties of Erie, and the late Col. Fisk's affairs, in similar pastimes, we wonder?

The whilome "Eldest Son of the Church" being at a disadvantage, and in heretic England, M. Thiers seems anxious to assume the part. He is reported to have lately offered the Pope an asylum in France, and he shows an unaccountable tardiness by no means grateful to the Italian Government, about dispatching a representative to the Court of Victor Emmanuel, although he is duly represented at the Vatican. Inasmuch as all the other leading Powers have sent an Ambassador to Victor Emmanuel, the omission on the part of France is very marked.

English capitalists who so kindly advanced one hundred thousand pounds, sterling, to Ex-President Roye, of the Liberian Republic, are likely to have a hard time getting either principal or interest. Roye, it seems, is a native of Newark, Ohio, and a graduate of the High School in which Chief-Justice Chase occupied the position of Principal. He emigrated to Liberia in 1846, and having considerable ability, soon succeeded in acquiring an independence by mercantile pursuits. He was the first Liberian who exported goods from Europe and America in his own ship, and from his enterprising spirit, so gained upon the good will of his countrymen that he was their first choice for President as soon as it was known that President Roberts desired to retire to private life. It is a hopeful sign for the future well-being of Liberia that this bold man was not able, even with the aid of foreign gold, to trample upon the liberties of the people. His successor, who was also his predecessor, is a man of modest demeanor, and unites in his character many Christian virtues. During his visit to this country in 1869, he spoke at missionary meetings in several of the churches in New-York and other cities, making everywhere a very favorable impression upon his hearers. At latest accounts, the would-be Dictator, Roye, was yet in prison, charged with high crimes, and in view of the interminable hostilities that have been carried on by exiled leaders like Cabral, of San Domingo, his speedy trial and condemnation would appear to be the most effectual way to prevent a series of these revolutions and counter-revolutions which have been the bane of the South American Republics.

The Parisian mind is reported to have been somewhat unpleasantly exercised lately by the removal of a very interesting relic familiar to the *habitués* of that city. This was a splendid piece of Bernard Palissy's art, being the sign over his house—representing the struggle of Hercules with the Nemean lion—which, it is stated, had, through all the changes and chances of Parisian life, remained intact. This piece of workmanship has been regarded as one of the finest works of the renowned inventor, whose untiring energy, during sixteen years of disappointed effort, has been recorded in so interesting a manner in the *Provocations of Madame Palissy*. Palissy died about 1589. The work of art we have alluded to is stated to have been bought by an Englishman, and taken to London.

The Swiss Republic is revising its Constitution, and important alterations are being made. The Senate, or Ständerath, has adopted without change an article of the revised Constitution as it passed the Lower House. By this, the period of liability to military service, which was from twenty to thirty-two, is extended to forty-four. Another important step is the concentration of military authority. This is now transferred from the cantons to the Federal Government. The Swiss forces, including army of the reserved and Landwehr, amounted in 1869 to two hundred thousand men. There seems no general tendency to make many sweeping alterations, so far, at least, as civil affairs are concerned, and many radical proposals have been rejected by large majorities. The Constitution in course of revision only dates from 1848.

Entertaining the Poor.

In a City like New-York it requires but little perspicacity to discover a field wherein we may exercise our benevolence and benefit those in less fortunate circumstances than ourselves. Although much is being done to benefit the deserving poor, still the cry comes up from the "Five Points," "Mackerelville," "Corlears Hook" and "Dutch Hill," as from Macedonia of old, "Come over and help us." Along the fashionable avenues the wintry wind daily wafts from these miserable neighborhoods the cry of help to a day's work, a cast-off garment, or even a loaf of bread. The Children's Aid Society, through its lodging-houses and industrial schools, is doing its utmost in the noble work of providing food, clothing and instruction for the poor children in these neighborhoods, and helping otherwise to brighten the pathway of their dreary lives. Through the kindness of Mr. Brace, who is fertile in expedients for making children happy, the boys and girls attending the Corlears Hook school, at No. 327 Rivington-street, had an afternoon of genuine enjoyment on Wednesday. The children themselves sung a number of very pretty songs, and replied smartly to the questions of Miss Phillips, one of their teachers, who gave a very interesting and skillful "object-lesson" on "Plants and their Uses." A lady, with a voice of great compass and sweetness, delighted the audience with her singing and piano accompaniment. Prof. J. W. H. Carroll gave some masterly specimens of his skill as a pianist, and also treated the audience to a very interesting lecture on "Statuary and Moulding," illustrated by manipulation of the clay. The proceedings, which afforded much enjoyment to the children and the large party of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, wound up with a generous service of coffee and cake.

The Late William Wood—Tribute to His Memory—Meeting of the Members of the Brooklyn Press.

A meeting of the gentlemen connected with the Press in Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to their regard and appreciation of the late William Wood, the managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Nearly every member of the Brooklyn Press was present, together with a number of other gentlemen prominent in Brooklyn affairs.

Mr. Barnard Peters, of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, was elected Chairman, and Mr. Hannam, of the *Eagle*, and Dr. Kenyon, of the *Union*, were chosen Secretaries. Mr. Kinsella, of the *Eagle*, made a brief speech upon the life and character of Mr. Wood. He thanked his brother journalists for having assembled to render their tribute to Mr. Wood, and alluded in feeling and eulogistic terms to his character as a journalist and a friend.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the high opinion in which the deceased was held, both as a journalist and private citizen, after which it was resolved to take steps for the erection of a monument over his remains. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Pacific-street.

Banquet to Gen. Sickles.

A complimentary banquet was last night given to Gen. Sickles at Delmonico's by the Third Army Corps. The banquet was of an entirely social character, to which about eighty gentlemen sat down at 7 P. M. Among the distinguished persons present beside the guest of the evening were Gen. Graham, President of the Third Army Corps Union; Gen. Joseph Hooker, Gen. Prince, Gen. Slater, Gen. De Peyster, Gen. Arthur, Collector of the Port; Gen. Sharp, United States Marshal; Mr. John H. Haskin, Mr. John Hay, Gen. Morgan, Col. Mc Michael, Major Bullard, Gen. Byles, Gen. Burns, Col. Fitzgerald and Major J. B. Fassett. When the cloth was removed, many appropriate toasts were offered and a few brief speeches made after which a miscellaneous concert was given, including two appropriate songs written for the occasion. The banquet terminated at a late hour.

NEW-MEXICO.

Spring Begun at Fort McRae—Mining Prospects—Cochise, the Indian Chief, Refractory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT MCRAE, New-Mexico, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1872.

At length Winter is over. It lasted four days, during two of which the ground was covered with snow, and the mercury at one time descended to 9° above zero. To-morrow the plowman breaks ground on Patterson's Ranch. During this month all early vegetables will be planted, and the season of Mexican work, which lasts about four months, commences. Notwithstanding the increased production resulting from the use of the steel plow and cultivator, scarcely any Mexicans have been induced to use them. They look upon them with a certain amount of superstition, and I have heard that their priests have in some localities forbidden their use. Under the old system the Mexican who can produce enough to pay his debt to the merchant, his tithe to the priest, and have enough left to "bread him" the rest of the year, is considered in comfortable circumstances. A surplus would be simply superfluous. During the water-melon season, which lasts from July to October, the average Mexican laborer lives almost exclusively on melons, and, strange to say, they appear to prefer them green—that is, unripe—eating them close to the rind. With such a population of farmers, there is little to hope from agriculture in New-Mexico, although along the streams the land is exceedingly fertile. The country is better adapted for stock raising than for any other branch of farming. It is covered with fine pasture, which in the Fall cures on the stalk; so that the pasture lasts the year around. The profits of sheep-raising are enormous, but on account of Indian depredations there are but few sheep-owners in the Territory.

Cattle raising is less profitable, and still more precarious in the neighborhood of Indians, but it only requires a settlement of the Indian question and railroad transportation to give immense profits. The item of feed, which makes up the bulk of expense in the East, is here left entirely out of account. Cattle turned out on the plains through the Winter will be rolling fat in the Spring, without a pound of grain or shelter of any kind. The native cows are a mixture of Texan, Mexican and States cattle. The Mexicans believe that if the calf dies the mother's milk will immediately dry up; and so when they wish to keep a cow in milk they preserve the calf, allowing it to suckle the cow daily. As a general thing, butter and milk being no object to Mexicans, they allow the calf to run with the cow and take all her milk.

The silver mines of New-Mexico are being rapidly developed, and nothing but capital to be invested in quartz mills is now wanted. New leads of remarkable richness are frequently found in the Silver City mines, near Las Cruces, where they have several mills at work on the ore. The Pueblo mines, near Socco, although but a recent discovery promise well. Many valuable leads have been opened; the ore proving to be very rich. A vein of galena, about fifty feet wide, has lately been discovered, which contains a large percentage of silver—it is said to yield sixty per cent. of silver and lead—a ton of which contains $200 of silver, the residuum being pure lead. For the present, on account of the depth of snow, all "prospecting" is suspended.

Since my last letter nothing of importance has transpired at the Indian Agency at Cañada Alamosa, but I have no more cheering news than I gave you then. COCHISE has removed his band about eighteen miles from the Agency, having selected a position that makes him master of the situation in case of trouble. In his dealings with the Agent he is insolent and overbearing. At the last issue day he demanded an issue of muslin, which the Major refused, whereat COCHISE, in a great rage, exclaimed: "The manta (muslin) is here for me, and I am going to have it. I have men enough to take it." To which the Major quietly responded: "Try it." This advice was not followed by COCHISE, who sullenly retired with his men to an adjoining hill, and it is said discharged their rifles in the direction of the Major's quarters. LOCO, another chief, also shows signs of disaffection, but VICTORIA, who commands a large band, reported to the Major during the difficulty with COCHISE, and told him that he and his men would fight for him if necessary. It is the opinion of many people here that COCHISE's peace is insincere, and only a clever dodge to escape Gen. CROOK and recruit his band from Uncle Sam's commissary for the coming Spring campaign. The orders to remove to Tuleroso, the new Colyer reservation, having been postponed until April, it will just suit COCHISE's convenience if he should prefer to take the war path to settling at Tuleroso. The many changes that have been made in orders regarding the Apaches have had a bad effect upon them. They openly charge the agent with lying to them whenever a change in the policy of the Government is announced. Mexicans who associate with them say that the Indians think the Government is afraid of them, and that they will yet have their own way about the reservation. A report has just reached the fort that the Apaches have stolen four hundred goats from the citizens of Polomos, a town on the Rio Grande, sixteen miles from this place.

OLYN.

CUBA.

News from the Revolutionary District—Miscellaneous News—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

Gossip concerning the war is all the news I have to transmit. The gun-boat *Astuto* captured a boat containing three sailors and seven Cubans, who were leaving the interior for Jamaica, somewhere near Guantanamo. Among the Cubans captured is a Mr. CODINA, formerly a merchant of Manzanillo, and who, according to Spanish reports, has been an active blockade-runner since the war, bringing mails, arms and ammunition for the Cuban forces from Jamaica. The prisoners were taken to Manzanillo for identification and trial....The telegraph line from Puerto Principe to Guaimaro is finished.... FRANCISCO RAMIREZ ALMANSA and MANUEL AYALA were tried for treason at Puerto Principe, and executed on the 6th....The fortnightly statement published by the Spanish War Office gives 136 Cubans killed, 61 prisoners, and 786 persons of all sexes and ages surrendered, 93 horses, 74 firearms, and 148 other arms captured during the same period. Of the 136 Cubans killed, over half met their fate in the jurisdictions of Sancti Spiritus and Moron, which fact proves that a considerable number of Cubans in arms still exist in that jurisdiction, notwithstanding the assertions of the Spaniards to the contrary, and also that the immense number of Spanish troops in the Eastern and Central Departments have inflicted but slight and unimportant damage upon the revolutionary forces. The Spanish loss in the same official statement is given as eleven Spaniards killed, forty-seven wounded, and eight soldiers bruised. We must take the word of the chief of staff for the correctness of the above statements, as other information of a reliable character is very difficult to obtain.... The Spanish guerrillas killed the Cuban Col. MANUEL MENIE FAYAS and five of his men, near Ciega de Avila....A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writing from Sancti Spiritus, says the successes of the Spanish commander are mainly due to the excellent system of espionage and betrayal organized by Col. ANLEO, and cites the case of the capture of the Cuban Colonel, ARIOSA, who was subsequently executed, and of the killing of the Cuban Major-General, MATEO CASANOVA, by Capt. PERALTA of the guerrillas, both being natives of Villa Clara, and formerly intimate friends. Several engagements have taken place in the Central Department with the forces of SANGUILI VILLAURIL and IGNACIO AGRAMONTE; Dr. LOACES, of the Cuban Army, and AGRAMONTE's Adjutant, were wounded during one of these fights....The Spanish General, AMPUDIA, found the hospital, where the sick men of Gen. VICENTE GARCIA were under treatment; in his report Gen. AMPUDIA does not mention anything of taking any male prisoners, but names forty-six women and children, and reports having killed four insurgents. It is, therefore, presumed that the four killed were insurgents too sick to leave the hospital with the rest....JOSE RAFAEL URQUIRA, a Cuban, who lately surrendered and since then acted as guide to the Spaniards, was killed during an engagement with the forces of MODESTO DIAZ.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Col. ZULUETA has called a meeting of the planters owning plantations from Havana eastward, including the Cinco Villas, for the purpose of raising funds with which to support a proposed increase of the mounted country police, so necessary in all the districts pacified and enjoying profound peace, and to protect the planters against the revolutionists still sojourning in these peaceful districts....A rain-storm, accompanied by a violent hail, passed over Sabanilla de la Palma, the hail destroying many young plants....The Swedish man-of-war *Josephine*, Capt. VAN OTTER, has arrived from Kingston.... A communication, signed "A Priest," has appeared in the *Voz de Cuba*, defending the absent Bishop of Havana against the asserted reports circulated against that prelate, and attacking severely the author of several anonymous pamphlets, which have appeared against the Bishop from time to time.... The failure of the sugar-house of BRUEN BROS., in Baltimore, has inflicted some losses on a few houses here, but the losses are of no importance, thanks to the capital and standing of the houses who suffered....The carnival passed over without disturbance, and the paseo during the afternoon and the balls at night, was crowded. On the second day of the carnival, Gov. MORENS issued an order against the indecent dancing at the Tacon and other public balls, and since then a little more moderation is observed....The heavy rains have retarded the grinding of the cane, and will consequently decrease the yield of sugar.

PERSONAL.

Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is now in Havana, having arrived by the steamer *Missouri*. It is not known how long Mr. BRYANT will remain here, it being doubtful whether, under existing circumstances, he will carry out his proposed trip to Mexico. Hon. GUY R. PELTON, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from New-York, Mr. C. C. MERRYMAN, the banker, from Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER leave on the steamer *Havana*, today, for Cedar Keys. Hon. MAHLON CHANCE, United States Consul at Nassau, returns to his post today, after a sojourn of only two days.

QUASIMODO.

LOUISIANA.

Results of the Congressional Investigation—The Exposures of Fraud and Corruption.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872.

The Congressional Investigation Committee were in session here for two weeks, and during that time examined in all some fifty witnesses concerning the difficulty between the two contending factions of the Republican Party. The evidence elicited a vast amount of corruption in the Legislatures which have met in this State, commencing with that of 1865, and composed principally of unreconstructed Confederates. That bribery, fraud, peculation and plunder exists in the legislative and other departments of this State cannot be denied, for it has been established upon the oaths of credible witnesses. The State is now reeling under the heavy burden of debt and taxation which has been put upon it by needy adventurers, assisted by home patriots who were but too willing to enjoy the fruits of the treason, though they hated the traitor. There were many very ugly facts brought out before the Investigation Committee, which militated against the leaders of both of the two factions of the so-called Republican Party, so that none of them can hope to obtain the confidence of the people in the Fall election, though Gov. WARMOTH anticipates a renomination, and, through the peculiar machinery of the Registration and Election laws which exist, to be re-elected for another term. The people of this city and throughout the State appear to be thoroughly aroused, and seem to be impressed with the importance of a combination of all the honest electors in favor of reform, and the utter overthrow of the men who are now in power, and who have fattened and grown rich out of their schemes of plunder and peculation. The masses of the colored citizens have also become disgusted with the course pursued by the men who call themselves Republicans, and though thoroughly Republican in their views and sentiments, they are shrewd enough to discriminate between the honest and dishonest men of the party, and when the time comes will unite with the reformers of their party to secure the election of good men to office.

The system which prevails under Gov. WARMOTH, of giving to favorites a number of offices, so that the most valuable are in the hands of a few especial friends, is not calculated to please old Republicans who have borne the heat and burden of the day for his success and that of the party, and this has caused a large defection from his side. He is a young man of inordinate ambition, and believes that his destiny is to win, without regard to whether his course is right or wrong. The testimony taken before the Investigation Committee injured him; notwithstanding, his manner in the two days that he gave his evidence was self-possessed, and apparently frank and disingenuous. When he had concluded his statements before the Committee, they seemed to be favorably impressed with what he said, and with all that had been done by him in relation to the late troubles, but some of the later evidence appeared to affect his credibility in some of the material points made by him, especially in connection with the Convention of last August. At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, the Committee appeared to be perfectly satisfied that the National Administration were entirely without fault in any of the transactions concerning which they were sent to investigate. Of some of the Government officials it may be said that they were not blameless in what was done by them, but they acted from the best of motives, and without any intention of involving the Government in any of their doings. Especially Marshall PACKARD showed that his course was such as any honorable and upright official might and did take for the best interests of the party of which he is one of its most active members. His appearance before the Committee was that of an honest, truthful and just man, and he was believed in all that he said on his examination. As an official not a single charge can be brought against him, and his record will be found different from some of his predecessors, especially Gen. F. J. HERRON, who is charged with being a defaulter to the Government for some $40,000. In relation to the payment of Confederate debts by the State officials, it was shown before the Committee that one known as the Weil claim, for $146,000, was settled by the Fiscal Agent, Mr. J. G. GAINES, the President of the Citizens' Bank, much after the manner in which your Mayor HALL allowed the Tweed gang to steal from the City Treasury. Of this claim Mr. WEIL, the owner of it, received only $10,000, while the remainder is said to have been divided between Senator ANDERSON, a Democratic Senator, and somebody who shall be nameless. The Fiscal Board consisted of Gov. H. D. WARMOTH, Auditor JAMES GRAHAM, and Mr. GAINES; and each of these gentlemen, in regard to this little affair, charge the fault of its payment upon each other, neither desiring the load of responsibility. During the time when the excitement was at its height, occasioned by the Carter-Warmoth feud, from the 3d to the 10th of January last, the checks of Secretary of State HERRON were as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa among the members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, and this greatly aided the cause of his superior and master.

A Card from Mr. Casserly.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the editorial article published in yesterday's TIMES headed "Hints to a Reformer," there are one or two errors which I ask leave through your columns to correct. I did not say that I had been assessed $300 by Tammany Hall, but that I had made a voluntary contribution of that sum, as has always been my habit to the party with which I am in accord. Nor did I say that the other officials had been assessed $100 each, but various sums from $100 down. Some declined to pay the assessment, as I stated, but were not removed in consequence. It is a mistake, also, to suppose that this practice of assessments began under the present Board. Since 1852 assessments have been repeatedly levied on employes of the Department by the Republican State Central Committee, or some member of it. This occurred, I think, as often as six times between 1852 and 1857.

BERNARD CASSERLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA.

"Der Freyschuetz" was sung last evening at the Grand Opera-house. Herr BERNARD represented *Max*, Herr WEINLICH *Caspar*, Miss ROSETTI *Agatha*, and Miss ELZER *Annchen*. The performance of the little lady last named was the only one entitled to commendation. Miss ELZER delivered the pretty song at the outset of act the second with much piquancy and taste. To-night, Mme. FABBRI and Herr MULLER, will be heard in "L'Africaine."

MILLS-SARASATE MATINEES.

The fourth of the series of matinées given at Steinway's smaller hall by Messrs. MILLS and SARASATE, is to take place to-morrow. Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN will be the vocalist. Among the prominent lines of a bill intended to combine popularity with elegance, are noticeable ALARD's fantaisie on themes from "Masaniello," and an arrangement of "Home, Sweet Home," by Señor SARASATE, both pieces being assigned to that accomplished violinist; TAUSSIG's "Caprice Waltz," for interpretation by Mr. MILLS, and a grand duo on motives from "Oberon," which is to call into requisition the talent of the two artists.

ATTRACTIVE SUNDAY CONCERT.

A concert of special attractiveness is to occur at the Grand Opera-house on Sunday evening next. The speculative spirit of Messrs. J. H. TOOKER, H. S. JACKSON and J. W. MORRISSEY has resulted in the engagement, for the single occasion only, of the Ninth Regiment Band, of the whole Mulder-Fabbri opera troupe, of Mr. LEVY, the cornet-player, and of Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY. The programme these performers are fitted to interpret could scarcely be excelled in comprehensiveness, and we doubt not that it has been arranged to the best advantage of the executants. The exceptional character of the affair will surely not be overlooked.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The last rehearsal but one previous to the Philharmonic concert which will be given on to-morrow evening week, takes place at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

Dramatic.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth-street, near Union-square, was crowded last evening, when the second performance of a series of French representations occurred. Three pieces were acted. "Fais ce que dois," the patriotic work of M. COPPEE, was part of the first entertainment, and was referred to in these columns, subsequently, as a charming and eloquent composition. Its recital, yesterday, was much improved by the increased familiarity of the artists with their lines, and its impressiveness was acknowledged by enthusiastic applause. "Roch et Luc" and "Un Service à Blanchard" were the additional pieces selected for rehearsal. Both are one-act comediettas, in which slight stories are unfolded with so much skill, illustrated with so many capital situations, and amplified by such sparkling dialogue, as to supply a representation unique in this City at the present writing. As on the first night, MM. JUIGNET, ROUSSEAU, DURVILLE and LEONARD and Mlles. CAVE, TAILLEFER, and DEAUSSY were the artists. On Monday next, the same company will appear in "Le Meurtrier de Théodore," one of the most amusing comedies of the modern repertory. We wish M. JUIGNET and his associates for that occasion and for after-affairs a more proficient orchestra. We must not omit to mention that during the progress of last evening a collection was made to swell the fund for paying the Prussian war debt of the mother country. Two hundred and sixty-seven dollars were the result of a *quête* undertaken, of course, by members of the fair sex well qualified for the task by their personal attractions.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

At the Union-square Theatre, several novelties are now offered, and attract large audiences. In addition to the usual comic business of the negro delineators and to Mr. RUS WILLIAMS' Dutch character songs, the management has strengthened its company by the engagement of Mr. E. D. DAVIES, the ventriloquist. Mr. DAVIES is undoubtedly one of the leading artists in his line, and his performances elicit deserved applause. Unlike other ventriloquists, the performer never conceals his features from the audience, and thereby adds vastly to the mysterious charm of his entertainment. The burlesque of "Unruly Dick," with Mr. M. W. FISKE as *Richard III.*, concludes each representation, amid much merriment. Miss JENNIE KIMBALL, Miss LAURA LE CLAIRE and Miss JENNIE WALTERS appear with Mr. FISKE.

Card from Mr. John P. Richards.

Mr. JOHN P. RICHARDS, in the following card, denies *in toto* the allegations and insinuations of the Depositors' Committee of the Market Savings Bank, as given to our reporter, and published in yesterday's TIMES. We have no doubt, from facts which have come to our knowledge, that gross injustice has been done to Mr. RICHARDS in the matter. He has never had any direct connection with the management of the bank, and his name was simply used as giving apparent strength to a really rotten institution. Mr. RICHARDS' honorable character as a business man precludes the idea that he would knowingly have been a party to any imposition or fraud whatever:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of today I noticed a report (the second or third of a series of a similar character) in reference to myself and my alleged connection with the Market Savings Bank. A larger number of misstatements, and of a more unjustifiable character, could scarcely be crowded into the same space. A brief statement on my part will show how unwarrantable, and probably malicious, those statements are. In the year 1857, and at least five years before that bank was organized, I opened the Belmont Hotel in Fulton-street, on my own capital and credit. My business was from the opening successful and prosperous. On account of my standing in the community as a business man, I suppose, I was requested to become a trustee of the Market Savings Bank about five years ago, and a long time after the bank was started. Having confidence in the officers and trustees of the bank, I consented. In this I was, perhaps, unwise, as I never knew and never pretended to know anything about the banking business. I have never had any voice in the control or management of the bank, or in the investment of its funds, except in a few instances to serve on some committee, in reference to matters which had previously been arranged by the officer through whose criminality the ruin of the institution was effected.

I have never been a borrower of its funds, nor in any manner interested in its investments, nor is it pretended by any one that I am directly or indirectly indebted to the bank to the amount of a single dollar.

In reference to my horses, carriages, and style of living, I have only this to say, that my expenses have at no time within the past ten years exceeded one-third of my income.

As to the alleged disposition of any of my property for the purpose of avoiding my liabilities, such statement is utterly untrue. I am advised and believe that I am in no manner legally liable for the losses of the bank, but if the Courts should otherwise determine, I am, as all of my friends and acquaintances well know, abundantly able to respond for all of my debts and obligations.

JOHN P. RICHARDS.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1872.

Large Sale at Taylor's Stock Farm.

A sale of A. H. TAYLOR's trotting stock took place yesterday, at Highland Mills, Orange County. Good prices were realized. Out of the fifty-five horses offered, thirty-six were sold, realizing nearly $20,000. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Orange County breeders to dispose of their stock for the purpose of introducing a little new blood, their horses having been inbred to such an extent as to threaten a serious deterioration.

Stabbing Affrays.

JOHN PATRILLA and MICHAEL ROSA, both Italians, became engaged in a quarrel at No. 37 Mulberry-street yesterday afternoon, during which ROSA stabbed PATRILLA in the abdomen with a stiletto, inflicting a serious wound. PATRILLA was cared for at the Park Hospital, and ROSA was locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station to await the result of the injury.

A quarrel occurred yesterday afternoon between MATTHEW O'CONNELL, aged fourteen, of No. 83 Carmine-street, and EDWARD SCHALLER, aged sixteen, living at No. 81 Carmine-street, during which O'CONNELL stabbed SCHALLER in the back with a pen-knife, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. SCHALLER was taken to his home and O'CONNELL was locked up at the Greenwich-street Police Station.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

Appropriations of Public Land and Money for Sectarian Uses—Nearly $2,000,000 from the City Treasury in Three Years—A Single Sect Gets $1,396,388 51.

The Standing Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club last evening made a long and exhaustive report upon "the diversion of public money and public land of the City from the legitimate objects of political government to sectarian purposes." The following are extracts from the report:

"A late writer estimates the number of religious sects in this country at 200. A single one of these during the last three years, by allying itself with the late Tammany Ring, has drawn from the public Treasury of the City and County of New-York, in cash, for the support of its convents, churches, cathedrals, church schools and asylums, the enormous sum of $1,396,388 51. This same sect many years ago obtained a lease granted by the City for a nominal rent, of the whole block of ground extending from Fifth to Fourth avenues, and from Fiftieth to Fifty-first streets; and then in 1852 it induced the City for the sum of $83 33 to execute to it a release of the block; thus divesting the City's title and giving this sect an absolute title in fee simple to the whole block. A few years afterward it charged the City $24,000 for permission to extend Madison-avenue across this block, making it two blocks; and received the money from the City Treasury. Not content with this, it refused to pay the assessment for enhanced value to the lots caused by this opening of the avenue, but drew from the City Treasury $3,928 84 to pay that. A moderate estimate of the present value of these two blocks of ground thus obtained for nothing is $1,500,000. This same sect, by two leases, one made in 1846, the other in 1857, obtained from the City, at the rent of only $2 a year, the whole block adjoining the above, and extending from Fifth to Fourth avenues, and from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets. The same extension of Madison-avenue made two blocks of this also; and upon each is now erected a building used for one of the asylums owned by this sect. These two blocks of ground, thus obtained from the City for nothing, are worth another $1,500,000. In 1858 the Archbishop of this sect, for $1 a year, acquired from the City, for the Sisters of Mercy, half a block of ground on Madison-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, estimated to be now worth $200,000. In 1870, for $1 a year, he received a grant from the City for the Sisters of Charity, of a whole block of ground on Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, estimated to be worth now $300,000.

This single sect has thus in a short time become possessed of real estate of the City to the value of $3,500,000, and making, with the money received from the public treasury of the City and County within the last three years, $1,396,388 51, the munificent sum of $4,896,388 51. No other City in the world has, in so short a time, contributed so much toward practically founding a State Church. With such a facility for acquiring both the public land and the public money, it will soon, if not restrained by law, control the City as completely as it has for centuries Mexico and Spain.

This whole policy is wrong, and is admitted to be so by the best men in all the sects, and is not American. Their pretense or excuse for plundering the public Treasury is that they use the money either for charity or education. Charity is the duty of all, and the highest Christian virtue; but charity means to give away one's own money—not the money of another, taken without his consent. In New-York, the buildings [for the care of the poor] are palatial and healthful, all sects have equal rights therein, and special favors are shown to none. If any sect is not satisfied with this, it is at perfect liberty to establish and support its own private charities and manage them in its own way; but it should be at its own cost: not at the expense of the public Treasury. However excellent the sectarian charities may be, the mere fact that they are sectarian must, upon principle, under our Government, exclude them wholly from the public Treasury. The slightest deviation from this rule admits the principle of a State Church.

In our country, where every citizen has a voice in the Government, self-preservation requires the civil power to take care that education is universal. Hence the American doctrine, that the property of the State shall pay the cost of educating the youth of the State. The method adopted is the system of free common schools. They are supported at public expense in every locality where there are children of the school-age. The civil authorities prescribe a course of study and discipline free from sectarian bias, so that the youth of all sects may meet on this neutral ground, and qualify themselves for useful citizens. In no country where the education of the youth has been left to the Church, has it been as well, or as generally, or thoroughly performed, as when this duty has been assumed by the civil authorities. Italy, Spain and Mexico, are illustrations of the clerical system, and Germany and the States of our country, of the lay or civil system. Every dollar of public money or public land appropriated to a sectarian institution is showing a "discrimination or preference" for that sect. The Constitution of the State of New-York forbids "discrimination or preference" in religion and worship; it protects all, but allows no favors to one over another.

The Legislature is about to give us a new City charter. We ask them to put in it a clause prohibiting the City Government from giving or granting public money or public property to or in aid of sectarian institutions, and to make the prohibition so clear and explicit that no corruption or ingenuity can evade or get around it. This will at once stop the evil in this City. We ask the Legislature to amend the State Constitution in like manner, so as to impose a similar prohibition upon the State Government, and all county, city and town governments within the State. This will require three years, as the amendment must pass three successive Legislatures and then be submitted to the people for ratification. Nothing but Constitutional prohibition can cure the evil. We suggest to Congress whether a similar amendment should not be made to the Constitution of the United States, so as to preserve effectually and affirmatory in the whole country freedom and toleration in religion and worship, and to prohibit forever any sect in the whole land from building itself up at the cost of the public Treasury, or public property. The true interests of religion, as well as of the State, seem alike to require this.

SUMMARY.

Roman Catholic	$1,396,388 51
Protestant Episcopal	56,956 74
Hebrew	25,851 56
Reformed (Dutch) Church	22,210 06
Presbyterian	13,960 52
Baptist	5,325 63
Methodist Episcopal	7,270 95
German Evangelical	3,694 16
Miscellaneous	194,044 02
Grand total for three years	$1,725,702 15

Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

From the New-York World, Feb. 22.

We advise these two Judges to resign from the Supreme Court Bench, and to stand not upon the order of their going but to go at once—both. Their fate is certain, and what is worse, it is deserved.

The laws in their hands have been the efficient instruments of injustice. Honest suitors in their Courts for years have trembled for the justice which could be bought, or dreaded the injustice which could be sold. They have so administered the authority, the great trusts, the large discretion of their high offices as to have made their names and the fame of the Bench of New-York a stench in the nostrils of all justice-loving and intelligent citizens, and a by-word and mockery to the Bench and Bar of other lands.

This is enough. But we bid them look within upon the record of their own memories for more damning proofs than can be discovered to the cognizance of any committee or of any Legislature, that they have been false to their oaths, faithless to their trusts, servile to political power, cruel to some that have plead for justice.

The proceedings of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Legislature, if these judges suffer them to go on to their consummation, will publish again and in red letters to all men our disgrace and dishonor in the fact that GEORGE G. BARNARD and ALBERT CARDOZO still sit upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Let them spare us this. Else the vague cloud of infamy which now surrounds their names will condense into undubitable proofs of wrong-doing, (we know whereof we affirm,) and they will surely be swept away in the torrent of a just and universal public scorn.

Their prompt resignation, *now*, is the sole atonement they can offer to the party which trusted them to its harm, the only tribute acceptable to an outraged Bench and Bar, the one way to silence the execrations of a people and to make timely and humble submission to the sovereignty of the State.

The Crispins—Outrages by Society Men.

Some weeks ago Mr. TASKER, a shoe manufacturer at No. 61 Warren-street, discharged all Society men and employed others who are not members of the "Knights of St. Crispin." The consequence is that his men have been since very much maltreated on their way home. The Captain of the Third Precinct a few evenings ago had to detail an escort of Police who conveyed the non-society men to Hamilton Ferry. Mr. ASTELL, the foreman of Mr. TASKER's shop, says that the threats used to him by strange men, have compelled him to arm himself. On one day last week there were so many men loafing around TASKER's store and the threats against himself had been so openly expressed, that two policemen saw him home. Directly as they passed out of TASKER's store, a boy at the opposite corner gave a shrill whistle, and immediately a number of men came out of the several doorways and followed them toward West-street. The policemen knew he was armed, and said he would be justified in shooting any who might rush on him. When he reached the car, one policeman took the front and the other the rear platform. Some of the men were bold enough to enter the car, while others ran by the side, and they all got to the Hamilton Ferry together. The crowd crossed in the same boat. Mr. ASTELL's escort delivered him into the charge of two policemen in uniform, and a detective in plain clothes on the Brooklyn side. The crowd was so demonstrative that one policeman left them to call extra help, and immediately a man named "Jake" called out "Now, men, there's only one policeman, let's go for him." A rush was made, but the detective collared one man and held on in spite of a blow on the head. The other policeman came up in time with extra assistance, and the crowd was dispersed, "Jake" and two others being arrested and held to bail.

THE CHARTER.

Indorsement of the Committee of Seventy by the Union League Club—Adoption of Resolutions.

A special meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last evening at the Club-house in Madison-avenue, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The character of this incorporated community, the vast interests it embraces, and the necessity of a local government adequate to the protection and promotion of those interests, are of paramount importance, not only to the citizens of New-York, but to the inhabitants of the whole State and Union; therefore,

Resolved, By this Union League Club that the Legislature of this State be earnestly requested not to adjourn without a full investigation of the abuses charged to exist, and without the passage of a charter securing to the people what every people has a right to demand, requisite provisions for their due representation and relative influence in their Municipal government, and every requisite guard to secure a wise, efficient and economical administration of that government. That this Club is in favor of the passage by the Legislature of the charter recommended by the Committee of Seventy, in the form in which it has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly without further material amendment.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States prohibiting Congress from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, was intended to secure a perfect toleration and entire freedom of religious belief and action; and inasmuch as any appropriation of property and money to sectarian uses, or exemptions from general public contributions, involves the danger of discriminations forbidden by the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be earnestly requested not to adjourn until they shall have enacted a law prohibiting such appropriations or exemptions, direct or indirect, to or in favor of any religious sect or denomination, of any creed or persuasion whatever.

Resolved, That the Legislature be earnestly requested to prohibit the charging or receipt of any fee or fees by any judicial or ministerial officer other than those fixed by law; that a sworn quarterly stated account of the amount received for these fees be secured; and that the excess thereof beyond a sum fixed by law, be paid into the Treasury of the City or County wherein such officer shall perform his duties.

W. J. HOPPIN, President.

GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

The New Charter Supported.

At a numerously-attended meeting of the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, last evening, Col. JOEL W. MASON presiding, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Tweed Charter Ring, composed of nominal Democrats and Republicans, has been proved to be a conspiracy for plunder, and the great enemy of good government; and, *whereas*, the said Tammany Charter Ring is still strongly intrenched in most of the City Departments, and, through its creatures, spoilmen and placemen, is arrayed in solid phalanx against the charter of the Committee of Seventy, and, by offer of offices and other corrupting appliances, is working with might and main to sway a Legislature elected in the interest of reform, to delay and defeat reform measures, their cry being that of their Scripture prototypes, and of JEFF DAVIS, "Let us alone;" therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of good citizens to stand by their representatives whose integrity is proof against the blandishments of Tammany and the machinations of faction.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the course of our member of Assembly, Hon. CHARLES A. FLAMMER, in voting to order the charter of the Committee of Seventy to a third reading, and we are confident he will continue to faithfully represent the reform sentiment of this district.

Resolved, That any member of the Legislature proving false to the professions of Reform on which he was elected, should be held up to public scorn and ignominy by his outraged constituents, and requisition be made on him through mass-meeting to resign the trust he has betrayed.

Assemblyman FLAMMER subsequently addressed the meeting. Remarks were made by Messrs. JOHN R. RUSSELL, P. H. VERNON and others on the act relating to street processions, and the meeting adjourned.

Vessels Icebound.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—A brig and schooner whose names are unknown, and which have been floating in the ice of Tennecape and Cherrie, in Mines Basin, have not yet been boarded. They exhibit signals of distress, but owing to the mass of ice they cannot be reached. The crews must soon perish from hunger and cold.

Our Cause and Our Duty.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Since the rise of the Republican Party there have been several periods when croakers within its own ranks have foretold peril, and when its enemies grew confident that its overthrow was approaching. In 1862, when disaster seemed to culminate upon the National arms; in 1864, when peace at any price became a party cry; in 1866, when the treachery of an accidental President threw the National Administration against it; in 1870, when chronic office-seekers raised their loudest howl and uttered their strongest maledictions, we were assured of its certain defeat and disruption. But the sound sober thought of the American people may be relied on when reflection takes the place of impulse. At each of these periods the unerring sagacity of the Republican leaders, and the unswerving loyalty of the Republican masses brought ultimate victory to our standard and signal defeat to our enemies.

Again we have reached a period when doubtful friends and hopeful enemies are eagerly scanning the future. The Republican Party is, for the time, experiencing some of the difficulties which affect, to a greater or less degree, every prosperous political organization intrusted with the responsibilities of government. Ambitious men who do not think themselves fully appreciated, disappointed men who were willing to serve their country for a consideration, but whose merits were overlooked, restless men who deem change a necessity, and who eagerly fasten on new opinions and new leaders, are uneasy and feverish. They deal in oracular sayings, hint at wonderful combinations, and are busily engaged in putting new wine in old bottles of singular form and capacity. But the great mass of the Republicans take but little interest in small intrigues and desperate ventures, and remain sternly true to principle and duty. They are convinced that this great organization represents the loyalty, the intelligence and the sound morality of the people. They clearly understand that its continued supremacy is a necessity, and that patriotism and duty alike forbid any yielding of the vantage ground it has obtained.

It is not too much to say that the Administration of Gen. GRANT has been entirely successful, and that it commands today the confidence of the nation. Its foreign policy has been at once conciliatory and firm, and its management of our varied internal affairs has been marked by strict fidelity and the soundest judgment. In all the departments of the Government economy has taken the place of wastefulness, honesty of fraud, and sound principles of paltry expedients. The public credit has been so sustained that our securities are established in the markets of the world. Its Indian policy attracts the approving commendation of all who value and appreciate the principles of national justice. Its steady and unwavering adherence to the duty of protecting and guarding from injury and wrong the poor and helpless race we have enfranchised, gives to the Administration that strength and true dignity which naturally springs from power, controlled by the claims of justice and humanity.

This is the judgment of a vast majority of the American people. Criticism aimed at abuses and designed to secure their reform is at all times eminently proper. No true friend of the Republican Party would prevent discussion of wrong-doing it its interests. But let those who aim to reform come with clean hands to the work before them. We do not point to this, or any other Administration, as faultless. To say that there are needed reforms is simply to announce a proposition that will be true of all Governments and all Administrations for all time to come. To declare that some unprincipled men have been false to responsible trusts is an uncontradicted truth, but it is equally true that in most cases the punishment has been swift and certain. What is essential to know and determine is, whether the Administration of Gen. GRANT has been faithful to its trusts, imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and governed by honesty and fidelity. Throughout the whole length and breadth of the country all who are not partisans by nature feel and acknowledge that this is so. Neither the efforts of vain and ambitious Senators, nor the appeals of vindictive editors, nor the virulence of disappointed placemen, can shake the confidence of the people in that heroic leader who stands in his fitting place at the head of the Republic.

At such times as these it is important that the real representatives of public opinion should be clear and decided in the expression of their views. In seeking to be just we must not be timid. Those who design treachery are half lost to honor. Unwilling to denounce, hesitating to doubt, thousands of Republicans feel that some whom they have hitherto trusted are now treading a dangerous ground. Such men, however lofty their place or eminent their reputation, should understand that the onward progress of every great political organization has been continually marked by the wrecks of public and private reputation. The graves of forgotten perverts have been passed by the Republican array from its first victorious march to the present hour. Let not those who are desiring its destruction imagine that the hour is near. As it has in the past swept out of power and place those who were faithless to its claims, so will it, in the future, crush, with pitiless strength, all who make personal aims and personal enmities superior to the great duties which devolve upon every member of the Republican Party.

Let us then with steady aim and purpose look to the continual ascendancy of the Republican Party in the State and nation. We cannot afford to have differences upon questions vital to success. Those who seek to create them are faithless to the cause, no matter what their professions may be. We must keep our eye steady on those great principles of loyalty and freedom which were originally, and are now, the basis of the Republican organization. We must add New-Jersey to the Republican States which will, in 1872, re-elect our brave and intrepid leader. Satisfied with his unwavering loyalty, his unspotted record, and his high ability, the nation will turn to him then, as it has in critical periods before, with the certainty that liberty and human rights are inscribed on his shield, and that victory lies in the prestige of his name.

THE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET.

Ceremonies of the Corner-Stone Laying Yesterday—Remarks of the President, Rev. Dr. Osgood, and Others.

The Manhattan Market Company laid the corner-stone of the new building, which is now nearly completed, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, with impressive ceremonies, yesterday afternoon. The building was gayly decorated with the flags of all nations. About 5,000 persons were present. A temporary platform had been erected at the eastern extremity of the immense structure for the speakers, officers of the Company and invited guests, and in front was Grafulla's Band. The President of the Company, Mr. PAUL J. ARMOUR, explained that a necessity long felt in that densely populated part of the City was now about to be supplied in the inauguration of this great public market. He called attention to the fact that the Metropolis of the New World, preeminent in everything else, was most grossly deficient in its market facilities. He said that the Company was incorporated in 1870, and that the enterprise had been brought to its present forward condition entirely through the efforts of private capitalists. It is, he said, the largest market structure in the world, being 800 feet in length by 200 feet in width, showing on the river front a magnificent façade, and covers an area of nearly seven acres. The square opposite the market, bounded by Eleventh-avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, will be devoted exclusively to market wagons. There is, besides, a bulk-head for the reception of country produce, 200 by 100 feet, and the Department of Docks is now constructing a new pier, 500 by 80 feet which will afford unsurpassed facilities for the ready shipment of stock and produce. A popular feature of the market is to be found in the fact that the stand-holders are to participate in the profits of the Company, and an equally attractive feature is the proposed plan to have supply-boats ready at all hours of the day for the purpose of furnishing produce and meats for the shipping in the harbor. The structure will prove a very important addition to the City in an architectural sense, being at once in striking contrast to the dilapidated shanties now existing, in which the market business of the City is transacted.

After this speech the ceremony of laying the corner-stone in front of the stand was performed. The stone was hoisted to its place by means of a derrick, and adjusted by Mayor HALL and Mr. ARMOUR, each being provided with a mallet and silver trowel. Within the stone were deposited copies of the Constitutions of the United States and State of New-York, a Manual of the City, a Bible, a map of New-York, and copies of the current Metropolitan periodicals. This formality having been concluded, Mayor HALL made one of his characteristic speeches, predicting for the market a prosperous future. After music by the band, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD made a speech pertinent to the day, and Col. THOMAS F. DEVOE, the new Superintendent of Markets, followed with a short speech, at the termination of which the speakers, trustees of the Company, and guests, proceeded to the house of the Nassau Boat Club, opposite, where a collation had been laid.

The cost of the market will be more than $1,500,000. Its officers are: President, PAUL J. ARMOUR; Treasurer, WM. M. JOHNSON, and Secretary, J. EUGENE FLANDIN.

The Market Savings Bank—Mr. Patterson's Philadelphia Trouble.

In an article in Tuesday's TIMES, on the Market Savings Bank, reference was made to Mr. CHAS. G. PATTERSON, who is a debtor of this bank to the extent of $16,500. Frequent allusions have been made to Mr. PATTERSON in connection with the affairs of the bank by the depositors, the receiver, and others. The communications in yesterday's issue were published with a desire not so much to simply expose the character of PATTERSON as to show the criminally loose manner in which the business of the bank has been conducted, and the gross and culpable neglect the Trustees were guilty of in allowing $16,500 of the money entrusted to them for safe keeping to be lent out to an irresponsible person in such a careless and unbusiness-like manner. The following communications relating to Mr. PATTERSON'S Philadelphia trouble will explain themselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

Wm. B. Mann, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: There is, in one of your City Courts, the record of a certain criminal prosecution against myself which occurred several years ago, and in which you acted as counsel for the State. This record confronts me with serious aspect in present business transactions. In more instances than one it has chilled the friendship of those whom I esteem, and who offer no objection to business, as well as social relations, save this dreadful story of disgrace and shame: it meets me in Courts of justice, to the prejudice of my rights, and blocks my pathway to creditable success and usefulness; absolutely, it is the one blot upon my good name, and does more to make me unhappy than all other ills of life combined. From the generous and manly course pursued by yourself in those closing days of darkness, and from the disposition you finally manifested to do me all the reparation in your power, I am constrained to beg of you a statement in writing of the case referred to, and the influences that led to what I must always regard as the persecution rather than prosecution in the premises. The seriousness of the whole matter, as it affects my life and character, is the only excuse I can urge for thus encroaching upon your time and patience. Very respectfully,

C. G. PATTERSON, No. 30 Pine-st.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1866.

Mr. C. G. Patterson, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 13th inst., I have to state that I regret the proceedings in our Court in January, 1862, should be produced against you, in private and public, and seriously to your detriment. I am sure that if all the facts connected with the case were known, they could not be used to your prejudice. At the time of the complaint against you, the whole matter was of so trifling a character that it would have been dismissed but from the account of you furnished by Mr. M. S. MEYERS, of Auburn, N. Y. I was led to believe that you were dangerous to society, and that it would be a public benefit to retain you in prison. Influenced by this, I was induced to strain the law somewhat against you. You were undefended, and appearances were against you, but if the facts had been stated at the trial, as I now know them, I am confident that you would have been acquitted. At the solicitation of Rev. JOSEPH PERRY and others, I recommended your release and discharge from prison. I am satisfied it was right to do so.

The prosecutor, JONATHAN W. WEAVER, had lost no property nor money. You obtained nothing from him nor anybody else; and I repeat that it was only from the account given of you by your relative that I proceeded so vigorously against you. These whole proceedings ought to be forgotten, and no right-minded man ought to be affected or controlled by any allusion to them. Very truly yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM B. MANN, District-Attorney.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE CORAL SETS, INCLUDING EAR-RINGS,
PINS, &C.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO.
have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with harmless special prescriptions, all scalp diseases, failing, loss and prematurely gray hair, pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, moth-patches, freckles, moles, wens and unnatural redness of the nose and face. Call or send for circular.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A Harmless, Delightful Hair-Dressing—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Sold everywhere.

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and shoes, all styles and prices. Best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants, &c.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

"Neuril" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed. If applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MILLS—HOPE.—On the 21st February, inst., by Rev. Joseph Kimball, D. D., J. DOUGLAS MILLS, to ISABELLA HOPE, daughter of George Hart.

PUTNAM—THAYER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. J. F. Stearns, JOHN BISHOP PUTNAM, of New-York City, to HATTIE M., daughter of the late O. A. Thayer, Esq., of Newark.

SMITH—BACON.—At New-Haven, Feb. 21, 1872, by the bride's father, at his residence, EUGENE SMITH, of New-York, and KATHARINE WADSWORTH, daughter of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.

DIED.

ABECASIS.—On Wednesday, at 4½ P. M., MARCO ABECASIS, aged 42.

Funeral will take place Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, J. S. Abecasis, No. 46 West 48th-st.

BRIGGS.—At Albany, of diphtheria, Wednesday morning, 21st inst., GILMAN P. BRIGGS, eldest son of Capt. Geo. Briggs, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence at Mott Haven, on Friday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BELL.—On the morning of the 22d inst., A. AUGUSTA, wife of John P. Bell, and daughter of the late Noah Woodruff, in the 35th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 407 West 28th-st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BELLOWS.—At Uniontown, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, GEORGE F. BELLOWS.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. A special train will leave from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 9½ A. M., on Saturday, 24th.

BERGH.—In this City, on the morning of the 22d inst., FRANCES LANSING, wife of John C. Bergh, deceased, and daughter of the late Edward R. Satterlee.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church (4th-av.,) on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Albany on the following day for entombment.

BRECK.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, CARRIE WARD, second daughter of Wm. P. and Matilda W. Breck, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Funeral from house of her parents, No. 84 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday at 11 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Waverly, N. J.

BROLLY.—On the 22d inst., JAMES S. BROLLY, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother-in-law, William J. Davison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 232 West 24th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

COATS.—In this City, on the 22d inst., JAMES COATS, aged 37 years.

His funeral will take place from his brother's residence, No. 34 2d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

CULBERT.—On Sunday night, Feb. 18, ANNA N., wife of Nathaniel Culbert and only daughter of the late Jared L. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 2d-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DALRYMPLE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, JOHN DALRYMPLE, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 West 11th-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

At an informal meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club a resolution was passed calling members to meet at the boat-house at 12 M. on Friday, Feb. 23, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, John Dalrymple.

RANSOM PARKER, Jr., President.

DODGE.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, SEWELL V. DODGE. Funeral notice in Saturday's paper.

DOUGLASS.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., at Buena Vista, Del., in the 18th year of his age, CLAYTON DOUGLASS, only son of James C. Douglass, Esq., and the late Ellen Sinclair Douglass, of New-York.

Funeral at Newcastle on Saturday morning.

FLEURY.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, MARTHA, daughter of James A. and Hannah Maria Fleury, in the 15th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HASBROUCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1872, LILLIE HASBROUCK, daughter of John L. and Mary G. Hasbrouck, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, 24th inst., from her late residence, No. 151 West 23d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOBART.—At Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 22, in her 91st year, Mrs. JUSTIN HOBART.

Funeral, Monday, Feb. 26, on arrival of the 11½ train from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

HYDE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, after a brief illness, Miss ESTHER SOPHIA HYDE, daughter of the late Ebenezer Hyde.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

IRVINE.—On Feb. 22, 1872, ANNIE IRVINE, mother to Ingram N. W. Irvine, aged 48 years and 9 months.

Funeral service will take place at St. Augustine's Chapel, No. 262 Bowery, at 11 A. M., Saturday. All friends are respectfully invited.

JAPHA.—On Thursday, at 9½ A. M., EPHRAIM JAPHA, late President of the Congregation Shaari Zedek, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 98 East Broadway, on Friday, Feb. 23, at 9 o'clock A. M. Members of the Congregation Shaari Zedek and friends are respectfully requested to attend.

KETCHAM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, 21st inst., MILLIE, second daughter of E. W. Ketcham, in the 25th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LOCKROW.—At his residence, No. 36 Great Jones-st., on Wednesday, the 21st, at 5¼ P. M., Dr. VAN BUREN LOCKROW, aged 54.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his house on Friday, the 23d, at 5 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken to Albany.

MYER.—At Harlem, on the 22d of February, Mrs. MARY ANN MYER, widow of John J. Myer, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th-av. and 125th-st. on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., at No. 226 East 20th-st., Miss JANE STEWART, a native of Scotland, aged 82 years.

Her funeral will take place at the above number on Friday, the 23d, at 2 o'clock.

SPENCER.—Suddenly, on the 21st February, WILLIAM G. SPENCER, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 112 West 23d-st.

THEALL.—On Thursday, 22d inst., NICHOLAS THEALL, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on this Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 133 Allen-st. The remains will be conveyed for interment to Rye, on Saturday, by 11¼ A. M. train, from Twenty-seventh-street Depot.

WILLIS.—At Englewood, on Tuesday night, WILLIE, only son of Henry and Martha Willis.

Funeral on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M., from residence, Englewood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which is in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not; this they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"DREAMING, STILL DREAMING."—J. R. Thomas' latest and best song, 50 cents; "1,001 Nights Waltz," Strauss, for four hands, $1 25; "Elks' Galop," by Wellman, 50 cents; "Stockton House Quadrille," Harry Sanderson, 60 cents; "Mignon," by Ketterer, 60 cents; "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," 30c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 66 6TH-AV.—There will be a special meeting of this Association THIS EVENING, in the interest of the Reform movement, at 8 o'clock. Our representatives in the State Legislature are hereby invited and expected to be present.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

A Contumacious Witness—How the State Debt Stands—Congressional Representation—Negro Militia Officers Commissioned at Last—Forgery, Perjury, Poison and Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 19, 1872.

This Legislature of Virginia is a most ridiculous body—at least, it does many ridiculous things. Among these ridiculous transactions is the whole action taken in regard to the investigation into the alleged bribery and corruption connected with the passage of the Funding bill by the last Legislature. The House deliberately ordered the investigation to be made, and appointed a committee with power to send for persons and papers. The Committee went to work and had several witnesses before them. The most promising of these was Col. JOHN W. JENKINS, a lawyer by profession, who fully stated to the Committee that he had been employed by a certain party representing holders of Virginia bonds, to "lobby" the Funding bill through the last General Assembly; but when asked to disclose the name of his client and the amount of the fee he received, he positively refused. All that could be got out of him in regard to his client was that that individual was from the City of New-York, and was, he believed, a banker or broker. The Committee made report of this hitch in their proceedings, and the House held that the questions were proper, and that Col. JENKINS was in contempt, ordering him into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He was brought to the bar of the House two or three times, where he likewise refused to answer the questions which had been propounded to him by the Committee, and he was finally allowed to make a speech to the House in his defense. The speech was not eloquent, nor its arguments strong, but the House suddenly voted to release the contumacious JENKINS, and discharged the Investigating Committee. The reason alleged for this is that the House had no jurisdiction over the matter under investigation, and that consequently there was no right to question Col. JENKINS, or any one else about it, much less to imprison him when he declined to answer. So ended a farce that should never have begun unless it was resolved to carry it further.

The House bill repealing so much of the Funding bill as makes coupons receivable for taxes and other public dues, still hangs in the Senate, with very little probability that it will pass. A joint resolution, having a similar effect, was passed by the House before Christmas, but it has never been acted on by the Senate yet. If this House bill should get through the Senate the Governor will veto it, and there is precious little probability that it can then pass both Houses over the veto. The real difficulty of the situation is that the State officials hold that an Appropriation bill is required to authorize them to pay interest under the Funding bill, and it will be hard, if not impossible, to get such a bill through, certainly not for more than three per cent. this year.

The Conservatives have arranged a fine plan to gerrymander the Congressional representation of Virginia, under the new apportionment, by which this State has nine Representatives. The plan has been carefully worked out by a caucus committee, and a leading Conservative paper of this city openly boasts that the scheme will give the Conservatives seven out of the nine districts. Especial pains have been taken with this district so as to oust Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER, (Republican,) and the prospect appears here so flattering to Conservative aspirants that many of them are already in the field seeking the nomination. Among these eager and hopeful gentlemen are Hon. RALEIGH T. DANIEL, Chairman of the Conservative State Executive Committee, who became famous in 1869 by his telegram congratulating President GRANT on the triumph of the "Walker movement" in Virginia, who was elected member of Congress for the State at large in 1870, but was not allowed a seat, and who is now a member of the House of Delegates; Col. WM. S. GILMORE, a journalist, formerly of the *Whig*, and more recently of the *Enquirer*, of this city, who is now in the House of Delegates; Col. J. K. CONNOLLY, a one-armed Confederate hero, who now represents Richmond in the Senate, and LOUIS H. FRAYSER, Vice-President of the National Tobacco Association, and who was a member of the last House of Delegates. There are many more, however, and there is likely to be a fierce scramble among them. Mr. FRAYSER already announces that he will spend ten thousand dollars to secure his election, if nominated. One of the districts, (the Fourth,) said to be Republican, is understood to have been arranged for the behoof of W. N. STEVENS, (colored,) a member of the State Senate from Sussex County. Next to having a Conservative elected, the Conservatives desire a negro Republican elected.

In the Senate here is now pending a bill to charter the New-York and Norfolk Railroad Company. The capital stock is not to exceed $2,500,000, and the road is to run "from some point on the Virginia and Maryland boundary line, in Accomac County," on the eastern shore of Virginia, "to some point on the Chesapeake Bay, in Northampton County, and thence by steam ferry to the port of Norfolk, or by ferry to some point in Norfolk or Princess Anne Counties, and thence by railroad to the port of Norfolk." Under the fourth section of the bill the Company will be authorized to own and navigate steam and other vessels necessary for the ferry, may operate a telegraph line, and carry on an express business, between the City of New-York and other places, on its own line. The bill authorizes the Counties of Accomac and Northampton to vote subscriptions to the road, the former not more than three hundred thousand dollars, and the latter not more than two hundred thousand dollars. This road will connect with roads already in existence, and will make the most direct line between Norfolk and New-York, through Eastern Virginia and Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey. The plan looks well, at any rate.

After long travail and many a rude rebuff, the officers of the colored volunteer militia company of this city, known as the "Attucks Guard," were today commissioned by Gov. WALKER, and the company will be soon mustered in and armed, although it will for the present be assigned to no regiment, (there is at present only one in the State and that only partly formed.) "The Attucks Guard" takes its name from CRISPUS ATTUCKS, a colored man of Framingham, Mass., who happening to be in Boston, March 5, 1770, when the popular attack on the British soldiery resulted in "the Boston Massacre," joined the attacking party, and was among the first who fell beneath the fire of the assaulted military. The officers of this company have repeatedly sought to obtain commissions, but were always refused, because their certificates of examination lacked the signature of one of the Board of Military Examiners of this district, Gen. JAMES H. LANE. Recently Gen. LANE has been removed from the Board, (at his own request,) and his successor has proved more pliant. Last week the Board examined these officers most rigidly, subjecting them to tests that have not been applied in any instance to white officers, and the candidates came out of the ordeal most successfully. The Board unanimously concur in the certificate, and award these colored officers high credit for their efficiency.

I have not noticed that colored people are excluded from the auction-houses here, they generally appearing at all auctions in force; but there seems to be one fastidious auctioneer in the city, if the subjoined be true:

RICHMOND, Feb. 19, 1872.

Henry J. Shaw, Esq.:

SIR: I see in your catalogue of books one or two works I should like to obtain, but as colored men are not permitted to attend any sale at Mr. THOMAS W. KEESEE's auction-house, please inform me how I can see the books desired. Very respectfully, JOHN OLIVER.

ANSWER.

I am sorry if you are prohibited from attending. If you come down at 3 to 6 P. M., I will sell you anything you want, or take your order at the auction. H. J. SHAW.

JOHN OLIVER is a colored preacher, and I presume he would bring no such charge against the auctioneer if it were not well founded.

MOSES JACKSON, colored, was convicted here last week for forging a receipt for the price of a cow which he bought, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for the offense. Among the witnesses for the defense on the trial was GEORGE PAGE, colored, who swore hard to clear JACKSON without avail. PAGE was arrested and placed in jail on a charge of perjury, and JACKSON's wife was arrested for suborning him, (PAGE.) Yesterday a woman representing herself to be PAGE's wife called at the jail with dinner for PAGE. She was admitted, and PAGE ate heartily of what she had brought, but he was soon seized with violent pains, and died before any relief could be afforded him. All the indications are that he was poisoned, and a jury of inquest is now investigating the matter. The unknown woman who represented herself as PAGE's wife called at the jail again today, and was promptly arrested. E.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Eight first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 244 feet west of Eighth-avenue, three stories and basement, 16.8 by 20 by 50; W. P. TYSON, owner.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 18 by 55; WM. McGRATH, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue, three stories, 18 by 55; E. B. STEAD, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 East Seventieth-street, four stories, 19.9 by 55; WM. McEVILY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 180 feet east of Fourth-avenue, three stories, 20 by 50; EDWARD B. STEAD, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 62; BREEN & NASON, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, No. 346 Third-street, three stories, 21 by 34; EDW. DONNELLY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Eightieth-street, 225 feet east of Third-avenue, three stories, 25 by 23; EDWARD MURRAY, owner.

Four tenement-houses, west side of Orchard-street, 150 feet south of Rivington-street, five stories, 25 by 22; FREDERICK HEERLEIN, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Broome-street, 100 feet east of Norfolk-street, four stories, 25 by 25; CAROLINE V. STINSON, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 166 to 170 Attorney-street, 25 and 33 by 72; G. REICHARD, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 57; WM. McGRATH, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 243 West Twenty-sixth-street, four stories, 25 by 50; C. MOONEY, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 443 West Forty-first-street, (rear,) four stories, 25 by 33; THEO. WITZ, owner.

Four stores and tenements north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, four stories, 22 by 60; J. S. DALE, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 348 and 350 West Thirty-ninth-street, five stories, 25 by 48; JOHN SCHWAZER, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 80 and 82 Clinton-street, five stories, 50 by 54; MARTIN GROSSMAN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 48 Forsyth-street, five stories, 25 by 52; J. RAUHLY, owner.

One stable, No. 21 Washington-square, rear, two stories, 50 by 33; JAS. L. GRAHAM, owner.

One stable, south side of Fifty-third-street, 120 feet west of Madison-avenue, two stories, 37.6 by 25; JOHN F. LEAMAN, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. of buildings	50	Second-class dwellings	2
Brown-stone fronts	26	Tenement-houses	12
Brick fronts	24	Stores and tenements	9
First-class buildings	25	Stables	2

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brown-stone front first-class store, No. 534 Broadway, five stories, 24.8 by 100, rear wall to be taken down to top of first story and set back 8 feet, and rebuilt with iron arch girder; THOS. W. LILLIE and JULIA W. GIMBERNAT, owners.

One brown-stone front first-class store, No. 818 Sixth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50, extension in rear, 13.6 by 40.5, 25 feet in height; Mr. GLAUBER, owner.

One brown-stone first-class dwelling, west side of Fifth-avenue, 28 feet north of Eighteenth-street, four stories, 26.3 by 67.8; first story to be converted into a store, and the upper portion remodeled for business purposes; extension also, in rear, 26.3 by 32 4 11 feet in height; J. R. FRANKLIN, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-third-street, three stories, 18.9 by 45, bay-window to be made in first and second stories fronting on the avenue, and westerly wall taken down and rebuilt; CHAS. SCHLESSINGER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 454 West Thirty-second-street, four stories, 25 by 50; first story to be converted into a store; PHILIP BORDUT, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 292 West Houston-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 36, one and a half stories to be added, and extension, 25 by 12, 40 feet in height; HENRY WELLBROCK, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 340 East Fourth-street, two and a half stories, 18.9 by 32.6, half story to be added, and extension in rear, 18.9 by 20; 35 feet high; JOSEPH FREUND, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 486 Grand-street, two and a half stories, 17 by 40, one and a half stories to be added, and extension, 17 by 12, 40 feet high; M. RINALDO, owner.

Two brick stores, east side of Greenwich-street, 16 by 100, new fronts to be put in; ANDREW LITTELL & Co., owners.

One brick factory, Nos. 43 and 45 Bethune-street, (rear,) three stories and basement, 60 by 25, damaged by fire, to be repaired; JOHN J. BUDD, owner.

Two frame dwellings, Nos. 405 and 407 West Seventeenth-street, three stories, 20 by 26, first story in each house to be raised and extended 20 by 14, 24 feet high; WM. C. MEAD, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, two and a half stories, 20 by 35, half story to be added, with Mansard roof; EDWARD B. STEAD, owner.

One frame dwelling, (brick front,) No. 133 Mulberry-street, two stories and attic, 25 by 40, one and a half stories to be added; SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr., owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Duane-street, No. 149, J. VAN HOUTEN, owner; unsafe gable wall and cracked lintels.

Eleventh-avenue, west side, 50 feet north of north-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street, HENRY TIEMANN, owner; foundation wall dangerously unsafe.

Greenwich-street, north-east corner of Laight-street, CHARLES VAN SEELEN, lessee; dangerously unsafe awning frame.

Bridge-street, No. 9, J. V. SPADER, owner; dangerously unsafe lintel over entrance.

West-street, No. 184, A. C. KINGSLAND, agent; unsafe and bulged front wall.

West-street, No. 223, JOHN A. CARNIE, owner; unsafe and bulged front and rear walls.

Clinton-street, No. 115, AUGUSTUS HOMANN, owner; unsafe front pier over corner posts.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Fourth-street, No. 96, JAS. HARRINGTON, owner; Stanton-street, Nos. 66 and 68, CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, agent; Stanton-street, Nos. 62 and 64, GEO. HERDIFELDER, owner; West-street, Nos. 143 and 144, GEORGE OPDYKE, owner; Albany-street, No. 22, H. ARMSTRONG.

Late Mining Reports from California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 22.

The news from the mining districts is favorable, and the yield of the precious metals on the Pacific slope will probably be larger in 1872 than in either of the previous five or six years. The stock of snow in the higher levels of the Sierra is large, and will fill the ditches until late in the Summer. The hydraulic companies in Nevada and Yuba Counties are, or soon will be, all at work. In four claims at Omega, 3,600 inches of water, miners' measure, are to be used daily. A company has been formed to cut a tunnel, 2,000 feet long, to drain the auriferous gravel deposits at Columbia Hill and Kennebec Hill. At the higher mining towns in Nevada, Sierra and Plumas Counties, the weather is too cold for washing, but in the tunnel camps the miners are busy taking out their gravel.

In auriferous quartz there is unusual activity. The Eureka mine at Grass Valley has struck another body of pay ore, and has resumed the payment of dividends. The Amador, which, because of the fire and strike, has paid only one dividend in seventeen months, will probably soon commence again. The Idaho continues to pay nearly $20,000 net per month. The North Star pays $9,000 net. The Keystone, of Sierra, has lately resumed its position as one of the most productive mines in the State. In the Kennedy mine a very rich body of quartz was lately opened.

Some British capitalists have been inquiring about the San Jacinto tin mine. The price of tin in the English market has risen within a few years from $600 to $750 per ton, and the demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply. There is much activity in prospecting for quicksilver. The mines at New-Almaden, New-Idria and Knoxville are not producing so much as they have done at previous times, but a number of new deposits are being opened. One in San Luis Obispo County, is considered very promising, and a nice body of ore was found in the quicksilver mine near Vallejo, but some damage has also been done there by the rains causing a tunnel to cave in.

A Little Romance from Colorado.

From the Greeley (Col.) Tribune, Feb. 14.

About thirty years ago a young man was betbrothed to a girl in England, but subsequently the engagement was broken. He afterward married another woman, had children, lost his wife and came to Greeley. On Monday morning an old man with a staff was at the depot on the arrival of the train from the East. An old lady, Miss DEAN, stepped from the cars and inquired for THOMAS McDOWD. The old man knew him, and would be happy to carry her baggage to Mr. CHILDS', where he was stopping. She said that McDOWD was expecting her, and she was sure she would know him, for he was an old acquaintance. On arriving at the house, the old man asked if she was certain that she would recognize her friend. "Of course I would." "Well, MARIA, I am the one you are seeking." Just then Justice CHILDS came in, and the lovers were married after thirty years of waiting.

INGERSOLL AGAIN.

The Great Chair-Maker as a Special Partner in the House-Furnishing Business.

The suit of JAMES H. INGERSOLL and others against EUGENE A. HEATH and others, now pending in the Supreme Court, came up before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

The action is to dissolve a special partnership, and comes before the Court now on a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of the firm of E. A. HEATH & Co., dealers in house-furnishing goods. It appeared on the argument that in August last a partnership was formed between the parties to the action, INGERSOLL contributing $80,000, and the plaintiff, T. P. AUSTIN, $20,000, as special partners, the partnership to continue for three years. The application is based on the allegation that the defendants misrepresented the amount of profits of the concern to the plaintiff, when the latter entered into the partnership. On behalf of defendants an affidavit was presented setting forth that, within a month after the special partnership was formed, INGERSOLL and T. P. AUSTIN drew out $50,000 of the capital, which they transferred to a company in Connecticut, of which INGERSOLL was President and T. P. AUSTIN Secretary, Treasurer and Manager; in November last the Connecticut Company went into bankruptcy, the reason being the nonpayment of this $50,000; that by reason of the withdrawal of the $50,000 from the firm, HEATH & Co. became embarrassed and were compelled to borrow money from outside parties to redeem importations of goods lying in the Custom-house. In addition to the alleged misrepresentations as to profits as a ground for the dissolution of the partnership, it is also alleged that certain other informalities occurred with defendants in the signing of notes, in violation of the articles of copartnership, all of which is denied by the defendants. Defendants also claimed that another suit growing out of the same matters had been commenced in the State of Connecticut, and the family pictures of defendants seized, and that such suit was brought with a view to frighten the defendants to a surrender of their rights as partners.

Judge BARNARD took the papers and reserved his decision.

E. ROOT and W. O. BARTLETT for plaintiff; LUTHER R. MARSH and ROYAL S. CRANE for defendants.

Singular Occurrence in an Illinois City—A Young Lady Narrowly Escapes Death by Exposure.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, Feb. 15.

A well-known and highly-respected young lady of this city had a very narrow escape from freezing to death, on Tuesday night last, under the following circumstances: She left her home on Vermont-street about 5 o'clock in the evening, to take some medicine to a sick woman who lives in the lower part of town. Returning just before dark, she became bewildered by the intense cold and high wind, and strayed off toward the northern end of the city, where she wandered about nearly all night, until, worn out with fatigue, she lay down in one of the hollows beyond Sunset Hill. In the morning she was barely able to crawl to a house in that vicinity, where she was taken in and cared for. Her feet and limbs were badly frozen, and it was with the greatest difficulty that her shoes were cut from her feet. Everything possible was done to make the unfortunate girl comfortable, and it is hoped her limbs may be saved. The great wonder is that she did not perish during the night.

The Cincinnati Convention Indorsed by Judge Wilson, of Tennessee.

Tennessee Democratic papers publish an address, advising the holding of a State Convention to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention. The address is indorsed by Judge THOMAS A. R. NELSON, who says: "A disorganization of the Democratic Party is essential to the defeat of the Radicals. Democracy, for some years, has simply served, in a national point of view, to keep the Radicals united. Let us, therefore, like sensible men, take a new departure, and if we cannot get all we want, secure the next best thing attainable."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

HOTEL GARNI.

For sale—The private hotel located on north-west corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., formerly and for many years kept by BLANCARD, and since his death with the same high character, by Mrs. J. E. SEAVER. The lease has three years to run from May 1, 1872, for the four four-story houses known as Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240 4th-av., containing in all forty-five rentable rooms, all now occupied by first-class families. The rent of the four houses is $8,000 per annum, ($2,000 each;) the bonus for the lease, together with the elegant furniture, is offered for sale. Possession to a qualified and suitable party at a short notice. The above is offered for sale in consequence of the failing health of the proprietress. For permits and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS, NARROW, brown-stone house, next to end of one of the finest blocks above 42d-st.; built in best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied fifteen months ago; the owner is going abroad, and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A SUPERB extra-size dwelling, of an elegant and new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full-sized corner and inside dwelling houses and building lots, at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, real estate broker and auctioneer, solicits the sale and renting of houses and stores. He is now preparing a list of properties for sale and to let, and parties wishing to place property on the market are invited to send particulars to him. No charge is made except when sales are made through him.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, with carriage-house, hot-house, and grounds beautifully laid out, on 152d-st., near St. Nicholas-av.; fine view of the river; with sixteen valuable lots. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

THREE-AND-A-HALF-STORY MODernized desirable stone mansion, 45x55, together with four lots each 25x105 feet, 60th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and convenient to Broadway entrance to the Park. Price very low; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE and lot on 5th-av., between 19th and 23d sts., in first-rate order and on liberal terms, with furniture or without. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW, No. 175 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE store, between John and Fulton sts., about 25x93 feet, well rented. Will be sold at a price that will make it worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ENTIRE BLOCKS OF LOTS.—5TH-av. at 79th-st.; 5th-av. at 105th-st., (four blocks, 3d to 5th avs.;) 10th-av. at 62d and 64th sts., and 11th-av. at 59th-st., including water front. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, perfectly modern and elegantly furnished; situated in West 23d-st., west of 6th av.; price, $60,000; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY FINished four-story 25-feet front houses, north side 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FIFTH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 59th-st., 100x125 feet.—This superb parcel of lots we are authorized to sell for $275,000; easy terms; also, smaller parcels same location. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$65,000.—**FIFTH-AV., NEAR** 50th-st., a full-size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; terms easy; one of those desirable College leaseholds; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW AND opposite Central Park; also, street lots adjacent, for sale at lowest market prices. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARticulars of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY basement brick house, with a stable in the rear, No. 86 Amity-st.; all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN COLYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—IN 55TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av., three-story brown-stone house, at $16,500; terms easy. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 48TH, 49TH, 50TH and 51st sts., several desirable Columbia College leasehold dwellings for sale very reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; all improvements; one, 20x45, lot 100; others, 16.45x100. Address OWNER, No. 241 East 52d-st.

FOR SALE—IN HESTER-ST., NEAR BAYard, three-story brick house, at $12,000; terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WHARF AND STORES, RECENTLY KNOWN AS WALL-ST. STORES A, B, C, D AND E, ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN.

For sale or to lease, on favorable terms; 343 feet front on the river, extending back to Furman-st. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, NO. 22 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, 47th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop modern well-arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 23x62, lot 100 feet; inclosed piazza in rear. Piano, billiard-table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$7,000 FOR PLEASANT HOME—Nice cottage, nine rooms; lot 50x100; large poultry-house, choice fruit and flowers; one block from Gates-av. cars, Brooklyn. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 81 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, fronting on the Sound, directly opposite Riker's Island, being part of the estate of the late B. M. Whitlock, and now occupied by A. C. Poillon, Esq., containing about twelve and a half acres, with large double dwelling, handsomely furnished, (a part or all of which may be disposed of with the premises,) extensive carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply to JAMES B. WILSON, office of H. S. Wilson & Bro., Bankers, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 5.

If not disposed of by the 1st of May, the above property may be leased to a responsible party or exchanged for a moderate-sized dwelling, well located in the City.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all outbuildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STRATFORD, CONN., THE residence of the late R. D. McEwen, situated in the centre of the village, three minutes' walk from the depot; the house contains two parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen, and ten bedrooms, wash-house, and all necessary out-buildings; fine garden, well stocked with fruit; in perfect order; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to GLOVER & HAYDEN, No. 47 William-st., or SAMUEL GLOVER, Fairfield, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE nicest places in Yonkers; a large house; fourteen rooms, with all conveniences; two acres of land; large carriage-house, fine garden and great abundance of fruit; offered less than it is worth, on account of having to leave the place. Principals only apply. HUTCHINSON & SMITH, No. 779 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from Kensico Depot, Harlem Railroad; suitable for a stock farm, containing 141 acres, well watered, the river Bronx running through it; excellent fruit; good buildings; terms easy. Apply to HATFIELD DAVIS, on the premises, or R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE and a fine farm of fifty acres, on Grand Boulevard, one mile from New-Haven Railroad Depot at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and fifty-five minutes from New-York; seventy-five per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Price, $35,000. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Eligible building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Palace Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y.—A COUNtry seat for sale, 1½ miles from the City Courthouse; new and first-class improvements; high ground, pure air and beautiful scenery; abundance of choice fruit, and thirty-five acres of best land. EDWARD MERRITT.

Refers to Richard P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of L. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE FIRST-class house, on the highest ground in the City of Elizabeth, with about an acre of land; house contains all modern improvements; will be sold at less than value. Address G. F. D., Post-office Box No. 5,933, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, at Fort Washington; large house, with gas and water; gardener's cottage, green-house, graperies, stable, coach-house and other outbuildings, and about nine acres of land. Will be rented till 1st November. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A TWO-story and attic house, eleven rooms, gas and water; desirable location on Munroe-av., surrounded by first-class residences; ten minutes from depot; must be sold. For particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

LONG BRANCH—A WELL LOCATED cottage, containing eleven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, gas, &c.; view of ocean; near the depot; stable; lot a corner one; 100x150; for sale at $8,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, agents for Long Branch real estate.

GERRY & KLOTZ, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.—ORANGE and NEWARK, N. J., property a specialty. Room No. 21, corner Nassau and Liberty sts. ORANGE—Lindsley Building. NEWARK—Corner Broad and Bank sts.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms. H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME AT Orange, five minutes from depot; first-class surroundings; land and terms to suit. W. P. BEERS, No. 7 Park-place, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

YONKERS—TO LET LOW, TO A GOOD TENant, a large double house, 40x40, with tower in front, corner Ravine-av. and Gold-st., containing twenty rooms, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. The most beautiful and extensive view on the river, and within three minutes' walk of either Yonkers or Glenwood stations. A fine carriage-house to let with above. Possession given 15th April. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—A FINE FARM OF 110 ACRES OF land, with excellent house and outbuildings, one and a half miles from Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, and two and a half miles from New-Rochelle, on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET, BOARDING HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence, at Great Neck, Long Island, 14½ miles by rail from 34th-st. ferry. Large house, overlooking the Sound. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN EAST 42D-ST., A THREE-story high-stoop Ohio stone house; rent, $1,200. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED brown-stone house in West 48th-st. for one or two years; possession 1st of March; rent, $225 per month. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

A house with five acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house good size, with gas, water, &c., together with stable, cow-house, &c.

Also, a double house, (with or without,) a stable on 161st-st., with four lots, besides large lawn in front; house has Croton water, gas, &c., with twelve rooms, besides basement, kitchen, cellar, &c. Inquire of SHEPHERD KNAPP, near the premises, or at No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS WANTING FIRST-CLASS and desirable furnished houses, will do well to inspect the following, offered to rent to private families only:

10th-st., close to 5th-av., $300 per month.
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $375 per month.
49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, $300 per month.
7th-av., near 34th-st., $650 per month.
35th-st., near Park-av., $334 per month.
Lexington-av., near 53d-st., $300 per month.
Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS, the desirable house and lot south-east corner of 4th-st. and South 5th-av., (Laurens-st.,) opposite the Washington-square. This is the most desirable location for business or hotel purposes; will be rented low to a desirable tenant; the adjoining house can be had if desired. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country-seat within ten minutes' walk of the depot, about twenty acres of land, a good garden and orchard, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; convenient house with twelve rooms, handsomely situate, with fine sloping lawn in front, carriage-house and other out-buildings. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison, New-Jersey.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM, OF about seventy acres, for sale at Nanuet, thirty miles from New-York. Apply to SAMUEL RANDEL, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A WELL-furnished dwelling, pleasantly situated. Address C., Box No. 327 Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—TO RENT—A completely and fully-furnished house, from May 1. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the house No. 29 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 216 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES in 4th-av.; also in 24th, 26th, 28th and 31st sts. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES

TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 16 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A hotel, (to be kept only as a temperance house,) with forty acres of ground adjoining, in a good location in New-Jersey; seventeen miles from Jersey City; Eastern applicants preferred. Address THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—PART OF A LARGE STORE; store 25 by 100 feet, well lighted, on the west side of Bowery; good locality for most any business; large business now done in the store. Inquire at No. 100 Bowery.

TO LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE store under the Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.: 50x60; one of the best locations uptown. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—THE first-class store, 35 by 120, with large, light basement, No. 35 Mercer-st., corner of Grand-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 85 Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 30 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 95 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT THE CORner Laurens, store and upper part, together or separate. Apply 34 East 31st-st., near Madison av.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR to let, 75 John-st. Fixtures for sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, Feb. 27,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY,
By order of Estate of John P. Mead, deceased, and others.

The splendid business property situated on the south-east corner of Bedford and Flushing avs., consisting of large store and dwelling, small house and barn, and three lots. The location is an excellent one for business. It has been occupied as a store for many years at very remunerative rent. Terms easy.

Also.
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS ON
ATLANTIC-AV.,
WARREN-ST.,
CHAUNCEY-ST. and
MARION-ST.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE—N. s., 166 ft. w. of Utica-av., 5 lots.
WARREN-STREET—N. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 1 lot.
MARION-STREET—N. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.
CHAUNCEY-STREET—S. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.

Terms easy. Maps at Auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and at No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM, FULTON AND ANN STS., KNOWN AS THE "NORTH DUTCH CHURCH," TO BE LEASED BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will lease by auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., if not previously disposed of by private negotiation: By order of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New-York City—The valuable plot of ground, known as the site of the "Old North Church" in this City, together with the building thereon, bounded by Fulton, William and Ann sts., for the term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May next, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each. Size as described on diagram.

Further particulars may be obtained, and the form of the lease examined at the office of the treasurer of said church, Mr. JAMES PHYFE, No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CROTON POINT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The estate of the late Dr. RICHARD UNDERHILL, on Croton Point, will be offered for sale at auction in the month of June next. HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, two-story house, No. 307 East 120th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very respectable; first-class cook; understands French, English, American cooking, boning, larding, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker; best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is a capable and respectful servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a neat plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 19 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general house-work, or chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 360 7th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress in a small family, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; understands fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of taking a man's place; best of City references given. Apply at No. 340 West 25th-st.

AT A. PELTON'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) will be found a good selection of competent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; first-class City references. Call or address 233 West 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number American, English, Irish, and other waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, all its branches; an excellent bread and pastry baker; unexceptionable City references; call or address for two days, No. 210 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private boarding-house; would assist in coarse washing and ironing; can be seen from 10 to 6 at No. 518 West 37th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, German, Protestant, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair, cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has good reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; understands meats, soups, &c.; is an excellent bread, biscuit and pastry baker; will assist with the coarse washing; good City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 421 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress; is willing to assist in the chamber-work; cuts and fits children's clothes; best of reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is careful and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands boning, larding, soups of all kinds, game, desserts, creams &c.; City reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; has lived in first-class families; or to wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 113 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation to assist in the care of children, do plain sewing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMan, (talks English well,) a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; very respectable and capable; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman as good, thorough cook and an excellent baker of bread and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a very superior laundress; understands the business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; has several years' references; can flute, puff and take thorough charge of a laundry. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, chamber-maid, and sewing; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go to the country. Apply at No. 230 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant cook, middle-aged; a good first-class family cook. Call at 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE young girl who has been an assistant in the household of a most respectable family for the last three years; would go as waitress and chamber-maid, and assist with the washing and ironing, or to do the general house work of a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by day or week; cuts and makes furniture covers in neat manner; does all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 110 West 30th-st., bell No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent and reliable young woman, as cook; understands thoroughly all branches of family cooking; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

A GERMAN LADY, MUSICAL AND WELL educated, desires a situation as ladies' companion or housekeeper in a gentleman's family; best of references. Address B. C., Box No. 100 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 23d-st., where she has lived for the last year, for two days.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS solicits the patronage of families by the day; an expert cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; proficient in all kinds of family sewing; excellent operator. Apply at No. 340 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman in a small private family, to do general house-work or kitchen-work. Call for three days at No. 214 West 16th-st., at front basement door.

JANITOR.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, English, a situation as janitor in house or public building. Address Mrs. A., No. 560 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman, a situation as nurse; will assist with the chamber-work if required. Refers to her present employer, No. 326 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of ladies or gentlemen or families; good satisfaction will be given. Call at No. 231 East 46th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMer's situation by a respectable Protestant man; has had twenty-five years' experience; understands the management and care of stock, greenhouse and grapery, cold and hot; is a good tobacco raiser; understands the management of it from the seed, and until packed in the case for market; can give the best of reference from his last place of seven years' servitude. Address J., farmer, Box 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single Englishman, who thoroughly understands the care of green-houses and graperies, vegetables, fruit and flowers, and all branches of gardening; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; excellent reference. Address M. C., No. 876 Broadway, seed-store, or in care of (present employer) W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a very respectable young man; good, careful driver and groom; understands the care of horses and stock; milk, farm or take charge of a gentleman's place; best references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class practical gardener in every branch; greenhouse, graperies and improvements; good care taken of a gentleman's place; good references. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of experience and ability as clerk, or any active employment; wages not so much an object as a situation; good City reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good driver; can manage a garden and understands milking; good reference; the country preferred. Address W. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands all its branches thoroughly; has the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, SWISS, WANTS a situation; understands gardening of vegetables perfectly; also, the care of horses and cows. Can be seen or address at Hauser's Hotel, No. 309 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, SINGLE, A situation; fully competent; twenty years' experience in the care of horses, cattle, flowers, vines, fruit-trees; can take full charge; not afraid of work; good reference. Address B. H., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family, City or country; excellent reference. Call or address for two days, W. B., at Hurlbut's Pharmacy, No. 898 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer, (German, small family,) a first-class gardener's place; best recommendations. J. S., Box No. 673, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Frenchman, (married, no children,) as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best City references. Address A. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG single man as butler or head waiter, where there are two; has the best of City references; no objection to a first-class family in the country. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a single young man, aged twenty-five; learned the business in the best places in England; stove and greenhouse plants; ferns and orchids, kitchen, fruit and flower garden; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; best reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German to attend to a gentleman's place in the country or as a porter in a store; can take care of horses, cows, &c., and do general work; refers to his present employer. Address A. W. SEXTON, No. 1 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as gardener and farmer; small family; he has had twenty years' experience in this country. Apply by letter or personally to J. McQUAID, florist, Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and gardener, just arrived, with good references; understands use of horses, vegetable and flower garden, green-house, shrubbery, &c. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or salesman in some wholesale house; has been in the woolen trade four years; can furnish first-class reference from last employer. Address J. S., care E. W. Co., No. 82 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR AND DRUMmer, with knowledge of lumber, especially black-walnut, and well acquainted with consumers of lumber in this City; must be active, and have the best of references. Address, stating salary required, J. P. E., Station F.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITH NO family to work on a farm; must be a good plowman with horses; a house to live in; also a single young man to work on a farm, milk and make himself generally useful. Address WILLIAM BROWN, Morristown, Spring Valley, N. J.

WANTED—A TEMPERATE PROTESTANT coachman and gardener; country in Summer, City in Winter; must know how to milk, care a furnace, and make himself generally useful. Apply to W. Vought's grocery, 27th-st. and 3d-av.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP IN every capacity; no charge unless a place is furnished. At Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant nurse, to take charge of an infant from birth; best reference required. Apply at No. 94 5th-av., from 9 till 1.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; HE MUST be skilled in accounts and fearless of work; salary $1,200 per year. Address D., with name and reference, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 93 Chambers-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PARISIENNE PROTESTANTE, bien recommandée, désire se placer dans une famille pour enseigner ou soigner des enfants. S'adresser par lettre, Mlle. E., care Rev. A. GORY, No. 128 East 78th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PART OF AN ELIGIBLY-LOCATED PEW (No. 12) in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church to let. Apply to the sexton, or Post-office Box No. 1,083.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESsons in the evenings. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes: $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN ENgagement as resident governess; she teaches English, French, music and drawing; references given from her former pupils. Address P. A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED
Lackawanna Coal,
UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN. OPPOSITE 38TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
5,429 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
116 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo *Selina Stanford*, from Naples.
Immediately after, within their store:
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
278 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
468 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
29 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
THIS DAY,
at 1 o'clock, P. M.
The balance of a manufacturer's stock, together with the
ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the Store,
NO. 942 BROADWAY,
consisting in part of black-walnut suites, hair, husk and Eureka mattresses, paillasses, curled hair, iron bedsteads, feather bolsters and pillows, bolster and pillow-ticks, comforters, sheets, quilts, spreads, blankets, gas-fixtures, desk, mattress-table, portable-furnace, &c., &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 273,855, BOWERY Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to JOHN KLINE, No. 407 East 17th-st., for KATE HARRIGAN.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA.........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA...........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA.......Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
BATAVIA.........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA.........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA.........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA...........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA.........Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.........Feb. 24, 4 P. M.
BALTIC...........March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC..........March 9, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT........LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE...........DAURE......Saturday, April 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...........April 3.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 4 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD H. GRIFFIN and Howard Hoffman, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HELMBOLD and Henrietta B. Helmbold, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 William-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-four cents, from the 1st day of July, 1871, and on four hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-two cents, from the 23d day of October, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, Jan. 18, 1872.
BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, the 15th day of Febuary, 1872.
BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
16-1aw6wF* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—JONAS SONNEBORN, Sigmund J. Selligman, and Henry Cohen, plaintiffs, against H. SANDBERGER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 19th day of January, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1872.
RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the new Court-house in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1872.
RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
ja26-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—D. COLDEN MURRAY, L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR., ROBT. M. FERRIS, and JOHN WOOD, JR., plaintiffs, against SALEM AND NEW-YORK EXPRESS STEAM-SHIP CORPORATION, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract. —(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen 6-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.
JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872.
JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY BIRMELE, plaintiff, against CHRISTIAN BIRMELE, defendant.—Summons—for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To Christian Birmele: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1872.
HARNETT & FLANAGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1872.
HARNETT & FLANAGAN,
f16-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,605,290 78. Surplus, $215,995 81.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.
In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100,
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.
Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.
We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

A SMALL ISSUE OF
10 Per cent. Bridge Bonds
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK AND MAHOPAC RAILROAD.
THE ANNUAL MEETING
Of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, No. 69 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 13 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
ED. SARPORTAS,
President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1872.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.
Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 4th day of March, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against such Corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $50 per share on the scrip stock of this Company yet remaining unpaid be and the same is hereby called for and required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.
For sale or exchange for marketable securities by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
For sale by
John J. Cisco & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Montclair Railway Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of
FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.
issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Waterworks," approved Feb. 2, 1872.
These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.
Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.
The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.
FEB. 19, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

A SAFE INVESTMENT PAYING over 12 per Cent. on the amount invested.
BONDS OF CASS COUNTY, MO., 10 per Cent., half-yearly, payable in New-York City. Value of property over $15,000,000.
Price, 87½ and accrued interest.
Also,
Other safe and desirable investment securities.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., ROOM NO. 6, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Directors, to serve during the ensuing year.
JNO. H. WIESTLING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872.
Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

NEWSPAPERS.

SKANDINAVISK POST.
THE SCANDINAVIAN POST
is published daily, semi-weekly and weekly in New-York by Gustavus Obom, No. 27 Chatham-st., opposite City Hall, and is a true Republican journal, devoted to politics and literature, and the only Scandinavian paper east of Chicago, and, as it is the only paper in the language published in three editions, it cannot fail to prove a very valuable advertising medium to all business men who desire to obtain the patronage of the Scandinavians (Swedes, Norwegians and Danes) resident in this country. Messrs. GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents in New-York, receive and forward advertisements for *Skandinavisk Post.*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DEFFAA, KLATZL & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due said firm will be collected by J. C. KLATZL, and all claims against said firm will be paid by him. Mr. KLATZL only is authorized to sign in liquidation.
PHILLIP DEFFAA,
JOHN C. KLATZL,
JULIUS J. SMITH.

NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.
THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of JAHN, BACON & CO. is this day dissolved.
GUSTAVE A. JAHN retiring, SAMUEL G. HAYTER will sign in liquidation.
CHARLES F. BACON,
SAMUEL G. HAYTER.

NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of
BACON & CO.
CHARLES F. BACON,
SAMUEL G. HAYTER.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF a first-class livery stable, situated up town in a first-class location; doing a good business; good reasons for selling; part of the purchase money will be taken out in work. Address LIVERY, Station H.

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; suitable for cart, truck, butcher, express, coach or farmer. No. 523 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

$1.25.—MADE HORSE BLANKETS, buffalo robes, white wolf, black bear, red fox, fancy plush carriage robes, from $3 to $10; bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IF THE OWNER OF THE horse left with me Dec. 23 does not call within six days I will be obliged to sell him to pay expenses. WM. MICHELS, stables Nos. 211 and 213 East 47th-st.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, SIXteen hands, suitable for single or double harness; to be seen at private stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

LIGHT-TOP WAGON AND HARNESS for sale, cheap. Stable, 26th-st. and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, without board, in a house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST. — ELEGANT suite of rooms; private table if desired; other well-furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO pleasant-furnished hall-rooms, to gentlemen only; moderate terms. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 42 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARTIES OF single gentlemen and others; first-class board and rooms on second and third floors, with all home comforts.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 42d-st., pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, connecting, second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a quiet and refined home, references exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, single rooms, with board.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOME hall room on third floor, to rent with good board; references exchanged.

ONE ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR FOR TWO persons, and one on fourth floor for one person, with board. No. 309 5th-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, or a single room, without board; best references. No. 20 West 11th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let at No. 386 West 32d-st.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, near Union-square.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will be opened on or about the 1st of June under the direction of the undersigned. Four furnished cottages to let, with board in hotel. Persons desirous of engaging rooms will please address
EDWARD COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 12, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on or after the 1st day of March, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Annie M. Whitcomb, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN ISDELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Reuben Isdell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f16-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY E. FULLER and CHARLES H. GROVES.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Mary E. Fuller and Charles H. Groves, of the City of New-York, within said district, both individually and as copartners, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 8, 1872.
JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, No. 190 Avenue C, New-York City;
JONATHAN H. CRANE, No. 40 John-st., New-York City.
Assignees.
f16-1aw3wF*

NO. 3,296.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH C. SCHANCK, WILLIAM S. BANTA, and AARON C. SCHANCK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elijah C. Schanck, William S. Banta and Aaron C. Schanck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1872.
ALFRED BENNETT, Assignee,
f23-1aw3wF* of No. 156 West-st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 533 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—THE ENtire stock, lease, fixtures and good-will of an established hardware-house, doing a good business. Address EVAN EVANS, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
For a
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 24.
N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS
OF
DIVORCE,
THE
GREAT
SOCIETY
SENSATION.
TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.
THIRTIETH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

VANDENHOFF READS TO-NIGHT.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Tickets, 50 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. Butler........Manager
Re-engagement of the great ventriloquist,
MR. E. D. DAVIS.
The grand sensational burlesque,
BAD DICKEY.
Extra matinée on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Usual matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. } The exciting sensational drama of WOMAN OF THE WORLD, and the nautical burlesque, entitled, POLL AND PARTNER JOE.
Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss BELLE HOWITT, and an efficient burlesque company appear.
THIS EVENING AT 8 } Benefit and last night but one of MISS MARIAN MORDAUNT, in the new sensation drama of DARLING,
concluding with the successful burlesque of DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.
Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss Belle Howitt, Mr. T. W. KEENE, Mr. A. H. SHELDON, and the entire burlesque company will appear.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

VANDENHOFF READS
"BETSEY AND I" to-night, at Association Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch have the honor of announcing that
Mlle. CHRISTIAN NILSSON
will make her last appearances in a series of
GRAND FAREWELL OPERAS.
(prior to her departure for Europe,) commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1872,
With the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The sale of seats will commence Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
John and family continue their popular concerts at Presbyterian Church, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Tickets fifty cents, sold at the door only. Societies engaging address JOHN HUTCHINSON, No. 8 Wall-st.

VANDENHOFF READS
Hood to-night, at Association Hall.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

ASTONISHING! PRICES PAID FOR ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Please call or address A. SIMMONDS & CO., No. 664 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO the new style. Cassimere and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, No. 1,255 Broadway, corner 31st st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.
SARAH P. VALENTINE, ELIZABETH B. JANES, } Executrixes.
f2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 222 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1872.
CHRISTIAN HUFFEL, Executor.
ja19-1aw6mF*

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.
P. T. BARNUM'S EQUESTRIAN GOAT ALEXIS.
THE SPANISH MINSTRELS.
THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS IN A NEW ACT.
The Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Veil, the Infant Athletics, and Juvenile Ballet.
Curtain rises at 7¾.
MONDAY, Feb. 26, THE NAIAD QUEEN,
AND THE
CONGRESS OF GREAT DANSUSES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
NINTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
(His first appearance in this Theatre,)
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.....as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
202d to 210th TIME.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.
COME AND SEE ME ERE I GO.

FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, HUMPTY DUMPTY in an extra patriotic matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE FAMED MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY!
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 23,
L'AFRICAINE.
L'AFRICAINE.
Jacob Muller, Karl Formes, D. Alphonse, Anna Rosetti, Joseph Weinlich, Carl Bernard, Jamezki, Zacharies, Lehmann, Mme. Inez Fabbri, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE AT 2.
Flotow's delightful lyric opera, MARTHA. SATURDAY EVENING, positively last appearance of the Company—repetition of L'AFRICAINE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, at 8 o'clock,
EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.
And the famed
MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Mme. INEZ FABBRI, prima donna assoluta.
Mlle. ANNA ELZER, the charming young soprano.
Herr JACOB MULLER, the renowned baritone.
Herr CARL BERNARD, the popular tenor.
Prof. R. MULDER, conductor.
Reappearance of Mr. J. LEVY, cornet.
Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Erie Ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the box-office.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.
CROWDED HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled
Mr. MACKAYE : MARRIAGE. : Miss GRISWOLD
as as
COL. GRAY. : MARRIAGE. : MRS. BROOKS.
Every Night. : MARRIAGE. : Saturday Matinee.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GO EARLY TO HEAR VANDENHOFF
to-night at Association Hall.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING at 8.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE HUMOROUS EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS
In their Exciting Feats of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic skill.

STEINWAY HALL.
THE JUBILEE SINGERS
Will give one of their unique and popular concerts FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, purely in the interests of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., of which they are members. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Now for sale at the hall and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
E. SCHAAD, Secretary.

VANDENHOFF READS
Dickens to-night, at Association Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Friday, Feb. 23, Saturday, 24th, and Tuesday, 27th, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
DR. T. S. LAMBERT
WILL GIVE A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES.
1st. Nature of Life, VITALITY and LONGEVITY. Two-fifths of the mature are necessarily short-lived; two-fifths naturally long-lived; one-fifth partaking of both. Why?
2d. PERSONAL EXTERNAL INDICATIONS of VITALITY and LONGEVITY, answering the question, Am I probably LONG or SHORT lived?
3d. Practical Applications, especially to LIFE INSURANCE; the correct philosophy and methods.
Questions respectfully solicited upon topics discussed.
Tickets, 50 cents; course, $1; obtainable at the office.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
FREE LECTURES.
At the University Chapel, Washington-square. Law course by Hon. H. C. VAN VORST on *The Grand Jury*, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1872, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES for the people.—At 8 P. M. precisely, in the Large Hall, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., the lecture will be delivered by J. R. HAWLEY, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, *On the Rights and Duties of Citizens.* Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

GAS CONSUMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting at Radcliff's Hall to FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, is postponed to TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, to meet at Munsinger's Hall, Nos. 147 and 149 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., when every signer of our petition, and all others favorable to our cause, are requested to be present to assist in completing arrangements for our mass meeting at Cooper Institute.
By order of the officers of the Association.

"NO DONATIONS OF PUBLIC FUNDS for Sectarian purposes." Cooper Institute, Friday, Feb. 23, 8 P. M. Lecture by Hon. DAN'L ULLMANN. Subject—*Civil and Religious Liberty.* Tickets can be obtained, free, at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; at Haight Bros., No. 389 Bowery, and at No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 18.

TO LET TO SOCIETIES—THE LARGE hall, No. 285 Hudson-st., near Spring-st. Inquire on the premises.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE.—A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 431 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one organ of two manuals, and two octaves of pedals, new, a very superior toned instrument; one of twelve stops, pedal bourdon, Gothic case, do., on liberal terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, &c., at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 233 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Anniversary was Observed in this City.

Three Distinct Processions During the Day.

Parade of the Second Brigade National Guard.

The Orangemen and the United Mechanics Turn Out.

An Oration in Brooklyn by Vice-President Colfax.

Banquets and Processions in Other Cities.

We have the authority of a famous Latin poet for the statement that it is pleasant and honorable to die for one's country; and although he never tried it, and those who did could not, from the circumstances of the case, describe their mortal sensations, no one has ever ventured to dispute the assertion. Parading for one's country, on a cold, blustering day like yesterday, is, however, quite another matter. There is neither pleasure nor glory in it on ordinary occasions, according to the view taken by the great mass of our citizens, and although the obstruction of our streets by processions on days not set apart as national holidays, is tolerated it is not regarded with favor by the people at large. Yesterday, however, was not an ordinary occasion, and *was* a national holiday. When the citizens of this Republic cease to hold in grateful remembrance the name of WASHINGTON and to honor the day which gave him birth, our institutions and character as a nation will have undergone a change which is not by any means to be anticipated. The 22d of February must always be a national holiday with us. But there were circumstances peculiar to the celebration of yesterday which took it from the category of ordinary holidays. The effort of one class of citizens on the 12th of July last to deny to another less numerous class the privilege of making a street-parade which they claimed for themselves, and the shameful yielding at first to the mob-spirit by the City authorities, led and inspired by Mayor HALL, awakened a feeling which resulted then and there in the triumphal vindication of the principle involved. It was then resolved by the members of some of the purely American organizations that on WASHINGTON's birthday the Orangemen should be invited to join in parading with them, and that it should be demonstrated, once and for all, that they were entitled to appear and march in their regalia in the streets, as well as their opponents who wear the green. The ranks of the Native American societies were rapidly recruited, and new organizations sprung into life. The threats indulged in by the Irish Catholics, after the riot of the 12th of July, aided the growth of these societies, and the day of the demonstration was anxiously awaited.

The air bit shrewdly; it was very cold, yet large crowds gathered in the streets, and waited patiently from an early hour to view the several processions which it had been announced would take place. The sun shone brightly, but the wind blew in fitful gusts, whirling clouds of dust into the faces of the assembled multitudes. The various detachments of troops and civic societies marched to their several rendezvous with colors flying, drums beating and bands playing. There was music in the air, everywhere. From frequent housetops the national standard was displayed; the people were dressed in their "store-clothes;" and all the City had a gala appearance. The public buildings and many of the places of business down-town were closed, and a large proportion of the population was in the streets. Tempting bills were displayed in front of the theatres, at most of which matinées were announced in addition to the regular evening performances. In some of the churches services were held, and the bells chimed in with the general jubilation. There had been some anticipation of a disturbance, and the Police were distributed plentifully along the routes of the various processions, while large reserves were held in readiness at Police Head-quarters and elsewhere, to proceed to threatened points in an emergency. Provision had also been made for bringing the military to the aid of the Police if occasion should arise. Happily there was no occasion during the procession. Everything passed off quietly during the day. After dark some ruffians attacked the house of the Marshal in the Orange parade, Mr. JOHNSON, but fled after breaking the front windows. A detailed account of the manner in which the day was observed is given below.

The only Police incident of the day worthy of notice was the arrest of several alleged pickpockets on the line of march, and their incarceration at Police Headquarters to await arraignment before a Magistrate. The names of these prisoners were Henry More, James Dumas, John O'Brien, Peter McGee, William Jones, William Johnston, John Smith, Francis McIntee and Charles Smith.

The Police escort of the Protestant procession consisted of about seventy-five men, and was under the command of Capts. COPELAND, ALLAIRE and MCDERMOTT.

The Parade of the American Protestant Association and Four Lodges of Orangemen.

The parade of the American Protestant Association, which took place at 11 A. M., excited more curiosity and excitement than any event of the day, from the fact that a disturbance was feared. At 10½ A. M., Washington-square, where the Association was ordered to assemble, was densely thronged, and the windows and balconies of the houses on each side of the square presented a lively appearance. A large Police force was in attendance, together with two companies of the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, to act as escorts. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the various orders of the Association marched into the square, presenting a very respectable appearance and showing a marked absence of regalia, the insignia of most of the men being confined to a simple rosette.

The appearance of the Order of Orangemen, who assembled on the ground at 11 o'clock, attracted much attention. They mustered nearly 700 men, and represented four lodges, viz.: Gideon Lodge, Derry Walls Lodge, No Surrender Lodge and Joshua Lodge. Every member of this order wore orange and blue sashes, with large orange rosettes. At 11¼ A. M., the procession moved out of the square, in the following order:

Section of Police.
Company of the Eighty-fourth Regiment.
Carriages and mounted aids.
Lodges of American Protestant Association.
Apprentice Boys' Cadets.
Four lodges of Orangemen.
Ninth Ward Loyal Union Republican Club.
Company of Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Section of Police.

The route was along Fifth-avenue to Eighth-street, and thence through Broadway to Union-square, where the sight was very brilliant. An enormous crowd had assembled, windows, balconies, and even housetops being thronged with people. The procession took a circuit round WASHINGTON's statue, when their numbers and appearance could be readily observed. The mounted gentlemen were most active in preserving order. The Grand Master bore a striking resemblance to HORACE GREELEY, and was mistaken by several spectators for the "Philosopher." The procession next marched along Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence through Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and marched across town to Eighth-avenue. It was here that the anticipated trouble was thought likely to take place, and many anxious eyes were turned to the housetops and windows as the procession moved down Eighth-avenue, but not a sign of any disapprobation was met with. The procession, when it reached Fourteenth-street, returned to Union-square, where a sort of review was held beneath LINCOLN's monument, after which the procession disbanded. The whole affair may be pronounced an entire success. The members were estimated, exclusive of the military and Police escorts, at 5,000. The music played by the bands was of a general and national character, and not in any way calculated to excite party feeling. The Police arrangements were excellent throughout the entire route. Several sections were told off in the morning to escort the various Orange Lodges to the place of meeting. Constant communication was kept up with the troops consisting of the Second Brigade, which were assembled at their respective armories, fully armed and equipped, and supplied with forty rounds of cartridges.

Procession of the Order of United American Mechanics.

The parade of the Order of United American Mechanics was one of the most imposing in connection with the day's celebration. It represented upward of sixty-four of the principal cities of this and the adjoining States, and the general appearance and steady bearing of the men, arrayed in the regalia of their order, excited much favorable comment. As early as 10 o'clock in the forenoon large bodies of men began to arrive, forming themselves into line in Murray-street, Warren-street and Park-place, and at 1 o'clock the Marshals directed the procession to move in the following order:

Police, under Capt. Thorne.
Band.
Star Council, No. 49, Hoboken.
Sobriety Council, No. 60, Town of Union.
Gen. Washington's Carriage.
Golden Chariot.
Committee of Arrangements.
National Council Officers, in two carriages, side by side.
State Council of New-Jersey,
State Council of Pennsylvania,
State Council of New-York,
In two carriages each, side by side.
Band.
Osceola Council, No. 23, of Newark.
Eureka Council, No. 32, of Jersey City.
Councils from Pennsylvania, &c.
Other New-Jersey Councils.
Tom Thumb's Carriage.
Washington Council, No. 1, of New-York City, with all New-York Councils.
Brooklyn Councils, with all Long Island Councils.
Staten Island Councils.
Police.

An immense crowd had assembled along Broadway and the City Hall as the procession passed. The carriage formerly used by Gen. WASHINGTON was drawn by eight white horses elegantly caparisoned. It is now nearly 100 years old, and is altogether a ricketty and apparently uncared-for piece of antiquity. It is built of a style that ill accords with that of the present day, and its appearance on Broadway under ordinary circumstances could not fail to induce merriment. Yet the associations connected with it were so dear to the American heart, that its appearance was greeted with loud and unrestrained cheers along the entire line of march. Immediately following WASHINGTON's carriage came BARNUM's golden chariot, bearing a young woman representing the Goddess of Liberty. Thinly clad in white and exposed to the intensely chilling winds that prevailed yesterday, her appearance created the liveliest sympathy, for her suffering was apparent and severe. Still she bravely bore the ordeal and shared the plaudits of those who witnessed the display. The parade proceeded up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, down by Fourth-avenue, and around the Washington Monument at Union-square where it was reviewed by the Committee of Arrangements in connection with the National and State Council officers, and dismissed. The only occurrence relating to the display that could excite regret was a very severe fall received by one of the marshals in Broadway, near the City Hall, by being thrown from his horse. Relief was instantly on hand, and after a few minutes' delay, he was able to resume his position in the march.

Parade of the Military—The Second Brigade.

The Second Brigade of the First Division National Guard, Brigadier-Gen. AUGUSTUS FUNK commanding, assembled in Lafayette-square at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a full dress parade in honor of the day. The right of the line rested on Eighth-street, with the left formed on Great Jones-street. The brigade made a very creditable appearance, numbering over 3,000 men, rank and file. The Fifth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. KRAEGER commanding, formed on the extreme right, mustering 400 muskets; the Sixth Regiment, Col. FRANK W. SERRY commanding, assembled on the left of the Fifth with 500 muskets. Between the right and left wings of the Sixth Regiment, or more properly speaking in the centre were the Veterans of the War of 1812 in barouches, and escorted by a guard of honor in command of Sergt. ECKSTEIN of the Sixth. Many of the ancient heroes wore their old uniforms and the antiquated sabre, the curious old three-cornered hat with the proverbial cockade were very conspicuous objects, and attracted no little attention. The Eleventh Regiment Col. VILMAR commanding, and mustering 500 muskets, rested the head of its column on the left of the Sixth; the Ninety-sixth Regiment, 400 muskets, Lieut.-Col. STAUFF commanding, was on the left of the Eleventh Regiment, and the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. F. A. CONKLIN commanding, mustering 400 men, with a splendid band of 40 pieces, assembled on the left of the Ninety-sixth. The Third Regiment of Cavalry, Col. BUDKE commanding, numbering 425 sabres, held the extreme left of the column. The cavalry presented a very soldiery appearance in their huzzar uniforms. The brigade was escorted through its line of march by two platoons of policemen, in command of Capt. COPELAND.

Promptly at 2½ P. M., the column, headed by Brig.-Gen. FUNK, with a mounted staff, moved up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to Fourth-avenue, to Twenty-fourth-street, to Madison-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, to Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the column passed in review before the General Commanding, when the various regiments wheeled out of line and marched to their armories. All along the route taken by the military procession the crowd was immense. This was the more remarkable when it is remembered that the parade was only the display of a few thousand soldiers and a few bands of music, and was tame in comparison to hundreds of military pageants which have from time to time been witnessed upon the broad avenues of the upper part of the City. The only solution of the mysterious assemblage of a vast concourse is that thousands thought that there was a bare possibility of an attack upon the Eighty-fourth Regiment, and with a faint expectation of gratifying a morbid curiosity for which innocent persons paid so dearly on the 12th of last July, the sidewalks were yesterday thronged to repletion. Happily many were disappointed, and nothing occurred to mar the parade of the Second Brigade.

After the Procession—An Outrageous Attack on the Grand Marshal of the A. P. A. Parade.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, two unknown miscreants made an outrageous and unwarranted attack on the drug-store and residence of Dr. JOHN J. JOHNSTON, No. 1 Dover-street. The Doctor, who acted as Grand Marshal of the procession of the American Protestant Association, yesterday, was sitting in the parlor in the rear of the store when the ruffians hurled two large paving-stones through the show-window, smashing the glass and sashes, and making a perfect wreck of the windows. One of the stones was thrown with such force as to reach the sitting-room, where Dr. JOHNSON was seated with his two daughters, and striking and breaking a chair from which one of the young ladies had just risen. The miscreants succeeded in making their escape. Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Fourth Precinct, and several of his officers are in search of the ruffians.

The Veterans of 1812.

The veterans of the late war with Great Britain, numbering thirty-two old warriors, met at their head-quarters yesterday at 11 A. M. Col. FRANK W. STERRY, of the Sixth Regiment National Guard, tendered the veterans an invitation to join in the parade of the Second Brigade which was accepted. Six handsome barouches were provided for the old soldiers and at 12 M. they were escorted to the armory of the Sixth Regiment in Tammany Hall, by a detachment from that regiment. At 2 o'clock the veterans moved with the Sixth Regiment between the right and left wings to the rendezvoux of the Second Brigade in Lafayette-square. Returning to the armory of the the Sixth Regiment after the parade was dismissed. The old soldiers, headed by the venerable Gen. HENRY RAYMOND, were then conducted to the Colonel's quarters and invited to a banquet in the officers' mess-room. Toasts were given, and patriotic speeches made by Gen RAYMOND, Col. STERRY, and others, and it was late in the evening before the assemblage dispersed.

The following are the surviving veterans of the war of 1812, residing in and near New-York: Gen. H. Raymond, Col. Abraham Daley, Lieut.-Col. S. M. Phyfe, Capts. Charles K. Crowley, Henry Baker, Leonard Hoffman, Privates Sam'l Ryckman, Jacob Olmstead, Henry Storms, Chas. Coombs, Wm. H. Brown, Samuel McCully, William Lovell, P. S. Wheeler, Thomas Blank, Isaac Brush, Halz Hart, Uriah Ryder, John Hiscox, James Macreil, Abraham Florentine, Thomas Fenger, Henry T. Jollie, Daniel Williamson, Ancel Titus, Thomas Stewart, William Pinckney, Jacob Van Nostrand, Thomas J. Darling, Leonard Baum and James Marsters. The oldest of the veterans, JAMES MARSTERS, is in his ninety-third year, and was with SCOTT at Lundy's Lane as a private in the New-Hampshire contingent. The "youngster" is THOMAS JEFFERSON DARLING, who is seventy-two years of age. He was a drummer-boy on board of one of Commodore MCDONOUGH's gun-boats on Lake Champlain.

The heroes were most hospitably treated by Col. STERRY and the officers of the Sixth, and it was a very touching spectacle to witness the tender care with which the youngsters of the late war waited upon the now feeble old soldiers who helped sustain the honor and glory of the American flag sixty years since.

MR. COLFAX IN BROOKLYN.

Address Before the Young Men's Christian Association—Character of Washington—Remarks on the Recent Treaty.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was celebrated, last evening, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the presence of a very large and appreciative audience. Prayer was offered by Rev. ALBERT S. HUNT, D. D. The musical and vocal exercises comprised a series of national airs and anthems, under the direction of Mr. S. H. MERLIN, the tenor. Addresses were delivered by Col. S. H. PRAGUE and Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, eulogizing WASHINGTON and condemning the frauds which pervaded departments of the public service at the present time, and which even penetrated the Legislature itself. They exhorted young men to take a political interest in defense of honest government as the only means of averting the calamities which threatened the Republic.

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Vice-President COLFAX, who was received with cheers again and again renewed, was then introduced. After some remarks appropriate to the celebration and a description of WASHINGTON's early life, Mr. COLFAX continued to say:

WASHINGTON's character was delineated by JEFFERSON in 1814 thus:

> "His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a NEWTON, BACON, or LOCKE, and as far as he saw, no judgment was sounder. It was slow in operation; being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal danger with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every consideration was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacle opposed. His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it. His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person was fine, his stature exactly what we would wish, deportment easy, erect, noble. Although in the circle of his friends he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. On the whole, his character was, in its mass perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent. Never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a great man."

He formed for his own guidance rules written when but fourteen years old. Here are a few:

> "Let your conversation be without malice or envy.
> Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any.
> Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy.
> When a man does all he can, though he succeeds not well, blame him not.
> Speak no evil of the absent, for it is unjust.
> Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

So, too, in his counsels to others. To a nephew, beginning the study of law in 1783, he said:

> "Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence, for true friendship is a plant of slow growth. Avoid gaming, the child of averice, the brother of iniquity and the father of mischief. It has been the ruin of many worthy families, the loss of many a man's home and the cause of many a suicide."

And when pleading for harmony and reconciliation between JEFFERSON, his Secretary of State, and HAMILTON, his Secretary of the Treasury, unfortunately estranged, he urged on each of them, in separate letters, mutual forbearance and temporary yielding on all sides, and expressed his chagrin that, when encompassed with avowed enemies and insidious friends, men of abilities, zealous patriots, having the same general objects in view and the same upright intention to prosecute them, would not exercise more charity in deciding on the opinions and actions of one another.

His public and personal recognition of the Divine guidance was avowed often. In the only extant letter of his to his wife he apprises her of his appointment to command the army, but states that he relies on Providence confidently for his safety in a position he could not decline without dishonor to himself and pain to his friends. And when the Continental Congress the next year authorized a chaplain for each regiment, WASHINGTON's general order on the subject closed with the following impressive words:

> "The blessing and protection of heaven are at all times necessary, but especially so in times of distress and danger. The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

Finally, in his brief address to Congress on resigning his commission in December, 1783, he acknowledges in thrice repeated declarations his belief that the successful termination of the war was owing to the interposition of Providence, and he "commends the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them, to his holy keeping." Had he lived in these days, he would doubtless have been a zealous member of the Christian Association, for he believed in the doctrines of Christian unity and in the great American principle of religious toleration. His orders to Col. BENEDICT ARNOLD for the Canadian campaign of 1775, twice repeated his command:

> "To avoid all disrespect of the religion of the country and its ceremonies. While we are contending for our liberty, we should be very cautious not to violate the rights of conscience in others, ever considering that God alone is the judge of the hearts of men, and to Him alone, in this case, are they answerable."

Though "first in war," he lifted his voice for peace. To DAVID HUMPHREYS, in 1775, he wrote:

> "My first wish is to see war, the plague of mankind, banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind. Rather than quarrel about territory, let the poor, the needy, and the oppressed of earth, and those who want land, resort to the fertile plains of our Western country, the second land of promise, and there dwell in peace, fulfilling the first and great commandment."

Lord BROUGHAM, in 1860, after analyzing the characters of NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON, closed with the following eulogy of WASHINGTON:

> "We contemplate in him every excellence, military and civil, applied to the service of his country and mankind. Until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of WASHINGTON."

But he was not exempt as a public man from calumny, any more than the public men of later times. To JEFFERSON he wrote in 1796 that

> "Every act of his Administration had been tortured, and the grossest and most insidious misrepresentations of them made by such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even a to a common pickpocket."

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Referring to the disputes existing between England and the United States, Mr. COLFAX said: I rejoice that this nation, with the other great English-speaking nation, has set an example that they can settle all questions of difficulty, all disputes by the arbitration by the leading men of the civilized world. And I will state to you how that treaty come to be made. It was made because the American people demanded that this nation should stand forever upon the rock of right itself. [Applause.] After our war was over, with the irritations arising from the conduct of Great Britain during the conflict, we were liable at any moment to drift even against the will of our own governors and rulers into another war. I know when the civil conflict closed, a common remark made by public men was, "we will let this be an outstanding dispute, and when Great Britain becomes involved in trouble with her own people, or at war with a foreign nation, we will put to her lips the poisoned chalice she put to ours," but the American people, "the plain people," as ABRAHAM LINCOLN called them, said to your leading men, "never;" we denounce this as wrong; we denounced it as wrong during the rebellion, and even for revolution we shall not consent this wrong shall be done, if in any other honorable way it can be adjusted, and they said right. [Applause.] And that treaty was made by which these open questions were referred to international arbitration, a blow for peace and against war more potential than all the peace societies that ever assembled on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. [Applause.] I give no credit to what I hear by the cable under the ocean as to the mother country, as we call her, receding from this solemn compact. [Applause.] Oh, no! Oh, no! With this great step in advance, with the distinct understanding all over the world that every question and difficulty between these two nations were to be submitted to arbitration at Geneva, and the majority of persons appointed by Monarchies to settle the questions between the Republic and the Monarchy—I say neither nation will dare, in the face of the civilized world, to destroy that compact which is solemnly made before God and man, and to leave those irritating difficulties open for further altercation in the future. [Applause.] No, no. If we were not to receive one dollar as the result of that arbitration, I would stand before my countrymen and say, "Settle this question whether we receive nothing, or whether our treasury becomes bankrupt, rather than recede a hair's breadth from that great moral position that these nations occupy today in respect to the other nations of the earth. It says to the countries of Europe in trumpet tones, disband your armies of millions of men, in France, in Germany, in Austria, and in Russia; copy our example, and submit your disputes to impartial arbitration. [Applause.] But I am digressing, and you will pardon me, for I intend to speak a little longer. [Immense applause.] Mr. COLFAX then referred at length to the influences which Young Men's Christian Associations exercised over the entire people, and concluded an able and lengthened address amid great cheers.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the proceedings terminated.

THE RECEPTION.

Immediately after the close of the exercises at the Academy, a reception took place at the residence of Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN, on Brooklyn Heights. The parlors were shortly filled with a large assemblage, comprising many of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn. Among them were noticed Hon. Demas Barnes, Hon. B. F. Tracy, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Mayor Powell, Charles Dennis, John W. Hunter, Assemblyman Berri, Capts. Ransom and Braine, of the United States Navy, Alderman Ropes and Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan. About 10½ the Navy-yard band serenaded Mr. COLFAX, who responded with a few brief words, thanking them for their elegant music. The gathering was entirely informal in its character.

An Original Description of Gen. Washington by a Contemporary.

At a regular meeting of New-York County Council Union League of America, last night, JAMES A. LUCAS in the chair, after the ordinary business, Mr. F. J. OTTARSON spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I cannot offer a more fitting or interesting preface to resolutions of respect for the memory of the "man who was left childless that his country might call him father" than the following interesting description of the person and character of Gen. WASHINGTON, written by an American in 1779, just in the darkest period of the revolutionary struggle. This description was published in a London paper of the year named, and, so far as I know, has never been published in this country until today. The description is as follows:

> "Gen. WASHINGTON is now in the forty-seventh year of his age. He is a tall, well-made man, rather large-boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold; his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair deep brown; his face rather long and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt, and without much color, his countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness. He has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier, a gentleman in his manners, in temper rather reserved: and a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another. In his morals he is irreproachable, and he was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintances allow that no man can centre in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a General. Candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity seem to be the strikidg features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit. As he always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment (?) for his public services, no salary has been annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expenses of his public table and other necessary demands. Gen. WASHINGTON, having never been in Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue us; yet still, for a variety of reasons, he was by much the most proper man on this continent, and probably anywhere else, to be placed at the head of an American Army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honor, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extensive property, and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him. That nature has given him extraordinary military talents will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies; and, having been early actuated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved them by unwearied industry and a close application to the best writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness; and, in reality, when it comes to be considered that at first he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline or operations, somewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at best could only be styled an alert and good militia, acting under very short enlistments, unclothed, and at all times very ill-supplied with ammunition and artillery, and that with such an army he withstood the ravage and progress of near forty thousand veteran troops, plentifully provided with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe, and supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when, I say, all this comes to be impartially considered, I think I may venture to pronounce that Gen. WASHINGTON will be regarded by mankind as one of the greatest military ornaments of the present age, and that his name will command the veneration of the latest posterity."

Services in the Churches.

For years it has been the practice of holding special holiday services at Trinity Church on the 22d of February. In accordance with this time-honored custom, the morning service of the Episcopal Church was solemnized yesterday by Rev. Dr. OGLEBY, assisted by Rev. A. C. KIMBALL. The service commenced precisely at noon with the Processional Hymn, which was a song of praise by the young choristers under the leadership of Mr. MESSITER. This was followed by the Te Deum Laudamus, after which came the Ante-Communion Service. The Nicene Creed was chanted, and was only equaled in effect by the "Gloria in Excelsis," which was taken from MOZART's sublime Mass No. 12. The officiating priest then offered a prayer for the whole of Christ's Church militant, after which the Benediction was pronounced. The services concluding with the Recessional hymn—a song of thanksgiving. At the conclusion of the services both the interior of the church and the court outside was thronged by persons waiting to hear the chimes. At 1 o'clock Mr. AYLIFFE commenced with ringing the changes on eight bells which was followed by the following series of well-selected airs:

> "Red, White and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "The Land of Promise," Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering," "Eclipse Polka," Spanish melody, "Evening Bells," "My Love is but a Lassie Yet," march in "I Puritani," "Let the Merry Church-bells Ring," airs from "The Child of the Regiment," "What Fairy-like Music," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Yankee Doodle."

The Roman Catholic Union caused to be celebrated in honor of the day a grand high mass at 10½ o'clock in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. Rev. Father HEWITT was the celebrant, and also preached the sermon. The vocal music was given exclusively by the sanctuary choristers, and elicited the commendations of all present.

The Cooper Union Celebration.

Once a year—on the night of WASHINGTON's Birthday—the students of the Cooper Union assemble in the great hall of Cooper Institute, to commemorate the deeds and applaud the virtues of the Father of his Country. This custom was observed last evening, on which occasion the hall was filled with a respectable and delighted audience. The exercises were entertaining, and the young orators who delivered addresses were the recipients of many and most flattering rounds of applause. Between the orations an excellent band entertained the audience with music, national and sentimental. "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" were performed as inaugural pieces, and most appropriately to the occasion, brought down the house. The order of exercises was as follows: Extract from WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, Mrs. J. E. FROBISHER; Oration—"The State," F. W. POLLOCK; poem, entitled "One Name," laudatory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, J. E. MALONEY; Oration—"Our Time and Its Duties," M. J. O'CONNELL; Oration—"Issues," JAMES FITZGERALD; Oration—"Combination," THOS. DUFFY; Recitation—"Our Flag," Mrs. J. E. FROBISHER. The reading of Washington's Farewell Address was listened to with the deepest attention, and was most enthusiastically applauded at its close. The Treasurer of the Union, Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, presided, and among those on the stage were Messrs. WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN E. PARSONS, EDWARD COOPER and Senator TIEMAN.

The Day in New-Jersey.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth was quite generally celebrated in the cities of New-Jersey. In Jersey City all the public buildings remained closed, and during a greater part of the day a large portion of the stores were also closed. Flags were displayed and the city wore a holiday appearance. At sunrise a salute of thirty-seven guns was fired at the head of Montgomery-street by the Hudson County Artillery, under Lieut. ELLER. At 8 o'clock Eureka Council of the Order of American Mechanics paraded and was joined by State, Relief, Perseverance, Mount Vernon, and Hudson Councils, of Jersey City; Star Council, of Hoboken; Sobriety Council, of town of Union, and Friendship Council, of Orange. Sobriety and Star Councils had already passed through Hoboken, having with them Gen. WASHINGTON's coach, drawn by four gray horses. After passing through the principal streets, the different organizations went to New-York to join the procession there.

At 12 o'clock Washington Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, accompanied by delegations from a number of Councils of the American Mechanics' Order, passed through the streets. They concluded their celebration by a meeting and speeches in Hoffman's Arcade.

In Newark, the First and Second Regiments of the National Guard paraded, and the stores were very generally closed.

The Sophomores of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, last evening held their annual prize oratorical contest. There were six speakers. The decisions were not announced.

At Paterson, the Fire Department held their annual parade.

The Day Elsewhere—Patriotic Demonstrations in the Different Cities.

In Buffalo flags were displayed from public and private buildings, &c. Military parades in the morning and afternoon, and military and other balls were held in the evening.

The anniversary was generally observed in Washington as a holiday, no session of Congress being held, the Departments of the Government being closed and business generally suspended. The weather was windy and uncomfortable, yet there was a military parade upon the Avenue, some companies from Baltimore joining with the District militia, which was witnessed by thousands of people who thronged the sidewalks.

At Albany there was a parade of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and of Company B of the Washington Continentals in the afternoon. In the evening the latter partook of a banquet at the Delavan House.

In Philadelphia the day was generally observed as a holiday. Flags were displayed throughout the city. The day opened with a salute and several military parades. The Union League held a reception to enable the ladies to view the sculpture and paintings that decorate the hall, and the survivors of the War of 1812 held a meeting and passed the usual resolutions. Thirty-four answered to their names when the roll was called.

At Binghamton, N. Y., the day was observed by a suspension of public business, and the closing of the schools, &c. There was also a fine parade of the Veteran Battery and a salute was fired in honor of the occasion.

At Rondout, Washington's birthday was celebrated only by display of the numerous flags. In Kingston, by a grand temperance Convention. Sessions were held during the morning, afternoon and evening, and the hall was crowded. Addresses were made by the most prominent clergymen and lawyers in the vicinity.

The Chicago Board of Trade and banks closed yesterday in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday.

At Poughkeepsie the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was observed by the closing of the banks and schools, and a display of flags on public and private buildings.

A national salute of twenty-one guns was fired at Fortress Monroe.

The American Legation and Consulate in Paris were decorated and illuminated last night in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday.

There was a partial suspension of business in Providence, R. I., yesterday. Bells were rung and a national salute fired. The Light Infantry, Horse Guards, and Kearney Cadets paraded. In the evening the Light Infantry gave a Washington ball at Howard Hall, which was a very brilliant affair.

Business was generally suspended in Boston yesterday. A fully-attended temperance convention was held in Tremont Temple.

The Amoskeag Veterans, at Manchester, N. H., celebrated the day, and the eighteenth anniversary of their organization, by a ball and a supper at Smyth's Hall.

For the first time since before the war, the 22d was celebrated in Richmond, Va., by a grand parade of the military of the city and a visiting company from Petersburg. The display was very fine. The Attuck guards (a colored organization) made their first appearance since they were commissioned. They were reviewed by Mayor KEILEY, who also addressed them, expressing his gratification at their appearance, and his confidence in them in case it should ever become necessary for him to call upon them to aid in preserving the public peace.

Reunion of the Amherst College Alumni—Election of Officers.

The annual reunion of the Amherst College Alumni took place last evening. Among those present were Senator Fenton, Prof. Laurens Seeley, Prof. Wm. S. Tyler, Augustus Schell, Mayor Lincoln, H. M. Twombly, Wm. A. Dickenson, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Dr. Wm. Adams, R. H. Kimball, E. W. Chester, F. A. P. Barnard, Col. Storrs, Horace Greeley, Col. Crane, Whitelaw Reid, Charles Fowler, Rev. Mr. Van Dyck, William Fowler, Dr. Sprague, Wm. W. Godenck, Dr. Rockwell, Rev. Frederick Fuchtner, Mr. Elliot Sandford and some one hundred others.

Dr. HITCHCOCK, the President of the Association, called the meeting to order.

The Committee reported WALDO HUTCHINS for President; JAMES S. WELLES, Col. MASON W. TYLER and Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D., for Vice-Presidents, ELLIOT SANDFORD, Esq., for Secretary, and D. J. SPRAGUE for Treasurer, and their report was unanimously accepted.

Several addresses were made and toasts responded to, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. E. L. VIELE, of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. F. D. HARMON, of Illinois, is at Earle's Hotel.

Hon. M. B. SAFFORD, of Vermont, is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge S. B. CAMPBELL, of Castleton, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge M. CLARK is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. H. E. VALENTINE, of Hartford, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. E. G. HOLLAND will read a paper on "Goethe" this evening before the Liberal Club.

We are indebted to the courtesy of purser J. W. BENSEL, of the steam-ship *City of Merida*, for favors.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, United States Minister to Spain, is staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Minnesota, are at the Hoffman House.

This evening Mr. G. VANDENHOFF will give readings before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall.

Ex-Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois; Gen. BAIRD, of the United States Army, and Hon. WM. WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A number of the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District formed an association, last evening, designated the "Lincoln Club."

Patrolman JOHN L. ROONEY, of the Fifth Precinct, was dismissed the Department by the Board of Police, yesterday.

The Washington Schuetzen Company celebrated WASHINGTON's Birthday at its head-quarters, No. 52 Stanton-street, last evening by a banquet and ball.

The President of the American Institute, F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., will read a paper before the Polytechnic branch, this evening, on "The Steam Engine."

Gen. JNO. M. CORSE, of the United States Army; Hon. S. K. BUELL, of Hamilton, and Hon. WM. B. HOWARD, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Lady Washington Women's Benevolent Society gave its fourth annual ball and masquerade, last night, which yielded a handsome surplus for the charitable fund of the Society.

The Republican organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District met last evening and passed a resolution unanimously approving the charter recommended by the Committee of Seventy.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned yesterday off the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, North River, and was sent to the Morgue to await identification and inquest.

The delegates of the German Central Reform organization will meet at the Beethoven Club-house this evening, when the amended charter of the Committee of Seventy will be the theme of discussion.

HENRY LEWIS, aged twenty-five, of No. 125 First-avenue, a member of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, had his leg broken, yesterday afternoon, by his horse falling upon him, at Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street.

Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN will lecture at Cooper Institute this evening, on "Civil and Religious Liberty." Mr. ULLMANN passed the Winter of 1869-70 in Rome, during the session of the Vatican Council, and will probably have something to say of the results of the deliberations of that body.

Yesterday, at Essex Market, MICHAEL DOYLE, of No. 416 Cherry-street, was held to await the result of injuries inflicted on WILLIAM PFEFFERS, of No. 29 Broome-street, whom he stabbed at midnight on Wednesday night, on the corner of Grand and Monroe streets.

The Seventy-first Regiment celebrated the day yesterday according to their annual custom, by a ball held at their armory, on Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway. Dancing commenced at 9 P. M., and was kept up with very short intermissions until 3 o'clock in the morning. The ball was unusually successful.

JOHN WALKER was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was committed for ten days. On being taken down-stairs to the prison by Officer DAVIS, of the Fifth Precinct, he broke away and ran into Centre-street. The officer called upon him to stop, and upon his refusing to do so, he fired upon him with his revolver, inflicting a slight wound in his back. He was then recaptured, and put in a cell of the Tombs.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A boy, about thirteen years old, named JOHN FINN, was arrested at a late hour on Wednesday night, on suspicion of having set fire to a stable containing five cows, belonging to Mrs. CALLAHAN of One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, between Boston road and Willis-avenue, North New-York. The accused was locked up for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. J. G. VAN SLYKE lectured on temperance at the Turn Hall, Jamaica, last evening.

Rev. Mr. HUBBELL, Rector of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) of Sag Harbor, has resigned his charge.

The Aldermen of Long Island City have voted $600 for the building of a small-pox hospital in that city. There have been thirty new cases reported during the last month.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Long Island City have instructed the Captain of Police to refuse to give either the Press or the public any information whatever in relation to persons arrested.

WASHINGTON's Birthday was celebrated in Greenport yesterday, by a public parade of the Fire Department.

An attempt, it is said, will be made to indict one of the Aldermen of the Second Ward of Long Island City, and also a prominent member of the City Government, at the session of the Grand Jury, which will be held next Monday.

The residents of Jamaica South are about to erect a chapel for the holding of religious services without regard to denomination, at cost of about $3,000. At a meeting held last evening $600 was raised and a lot secured for the building.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the members of the Richmond County Sportsmen Club assembled at New-Dorp for a day's pigeon-shooting. Several matches took place.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the slaughter-house occupied by W. J. HEALY, between Paterson and Riverside. The loss in fixtures was $500, and upon the building $1,200. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1 P. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *New-York*, at 11 A. M....For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul. St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio Janeiro.—Chas. J. Wells, W. B. Barnes, James A. Nicholson, Mrs. Capt. Atkins, W. E. S. Fales, Chas. Roberts, S. S. Battin, wife and son, Mrs. Mary E. Hutchins, E. H. Litchfield and wife, Mrs. Edward Farmer and infant, F. Hubbard, J. C. Galbraith, Mrs. Wm. Tuttle and 2 children, Mary Ignatius, Mary Clare, John Furras, Henry Wells, Albert Hallicott.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship North America, from Rio Janeiro.—Edmund Kern, Stephen Seaman, Frederick M. Dearborne, United States Navy, Giacomo Jacomelli, Chas. A. Morsing, Giacomo Lovotto, Juan Sessiguolo, Henry Seaton, E. Wakefield, John M. Fraisse. From Bahia—Leitner Shurley. From Para—Chas. C. Matteson, Dr. Ferreira de Lemos, Francisco Jose de Fraitas and lady. From St. Thomas—Clotilda de Gola, Chas. Daly, Felix Fontaneil and lady, Julio Lemuaga, Maxwell Green, Leopoldo Boyer, Louis Deffea, Edward Blondell, James R. Tebbetts, John R. Sempill, Louis Dupre, Louis Morellion, Francois Til, Wm. R. Esher.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, &c.—R. M. Miles, wife and servant, Howard Ives, Stephen Cox, J. N. Carpenter, Manuel Lara, J. M. Estrada, A. Schmidt, T. Crasemann, A. E. Faber, Mrs. M. Arostegin and child, J. Camacho, Rodrigo Lopes, A. Rizzonico and lady, C. J. Roiando, W. J. Coombs, B. Maynz, J. Durand, C. Ramiro, Max Boker, W. Hellings, W. F. G. Muller, Louis E. Jonas, Jose Morales, J. A. Vega, A. Fulchere and 7 wrecked seamen of the German brig Hermann Leeve.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:43 | Sun sets......5:45 | Moon rises.6:03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:00 | Gov. Island...7:49 | Hell Gate..9:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, Vera Cruz Feb. 10, Progreso 13th and Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre and Sons. Feb. 18, at 4 P. M., lat. 27 10, lon. 79 50, signalized ship Gold Hunter hence for San Francisco; 21st, 3 P. M., steam-ship Leo, do. Savannah; Feb. 19 and 20, experienced heavy northerly gales and high cross sea.

Steam-ship Thorvaldsen, (Dan.,) Briminger, Antwerp Jan. 30, Falmouth Feb. 5, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northern passage, and had westerly winds; Feb. 15, at 9½ P. M., lat. 47 55, lon. 50 11, fell in with large quantities of field ice; was 3 hours and 45 minutes passing through it; Feb. 19, on George's Shoals, passed steam-ship Spain hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship North America, Weir, Rio de Janeiro Jan. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Feb. 2, Para 7th and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Feb. 7, met the steam-ship Merrimack at Para hence for Rio Janeiro, all well; Feb. 14, steamer San Jacinto, from Rio Janeiro to New-York; called at St. Thomas and would leave the next day, all well; on the 19th and 20th experienced a very heavy gale in the Gulf Stream; stove in paddle-boxes, lost two boats and one man, named F. Mahoney, overboard; the gale commenced from E. S. E. and hauled round to N. E.

Steam-ship Allemania, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg Feb. 7, via Havre 10th, with mdse. and 217 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong N. W. winds; Feb. 16, lat. 47 40, lon. 37 20, passed one of the French steam-ships bound E.; 20th, lat. 42 27, lon. 57 31, a N. G. Lloyd steam-ship bound do.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. On the 21st inst., at 12½ P. M., exchanged signals with steam-ship James Adger, bound for Charleston.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Midnight, (of Boston,) Brock, Shanghai Nov. 12, with teas to Vernon H. Brown. Jan. 16, lat. 19 08, lon. 10 W., spoke ship Orpheus, from Whampoa Nov. 16, for New-York; Feb. 16, in Gulf Stream, was in co. with bark Henry Buck, from Buenos Ayres for New-York; Feb. 21, off Absecom, spoke schr. C. M. Nivens, for Providence.

Brig I. Howland, (of Boston,) Freeman, Grand Turk, T. I. 13 ds., with salt to John M. Smith, Son & Co.—vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Seguin, Davis, Exuma via Delaware Breakwater 35 ds., with salt to Montell & Bastow—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary Ann McCann, (of Bangor,) Carver, Port Morant, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Amos Tenny—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores and cotton to W. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Laura A. Dodd, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. Y., with fresh frozen herring to master.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. M. M. Griffing, Stockington, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Charley Miller, Davis, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Henry Cole, Mills, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Nichols, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Chas. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Millie Frank, Edwards, New-Haven.
Schr. O'Cacken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Clara Belle, Ashby, Vinal Haven.
Schr. Union Flag, —, Vinal Haven.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. Samuel Riker, Riker, Norwalk.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. Leona, ——, Boston, for Virginia
Schr. Blackstone, Wickron, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Crescent City, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—The brig Gladiator, while getting under way yesterday morning, drifted on the bar. The U. S. revenue steamer Colfax, Capt. Davis, went to her assistance and tried to get her off on the morning and evening tides, but was unsuccessful until this morning, when she got her off. The Colfax sld. today on a cruise to the Capes of Delaware.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Twilight, from Liverpool, and brig Mississippi, from Demerara.

The schr. Two Brothers is ashore on the bar.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The steamer City of Galveston, hence yesterday for New-York, returned with loss of rudder.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—Cld., ships Abby Ryerson, for Liverpool; Hveldorn, for Havre; bark Hipparchus, for Liverpool; schrs. R. C. Thomas, for Baltimore; Starlight, for Fall River; Enterprise, for New-York.

Arr. below, three schooners.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 22.—The North German Lloyds steam-ships Leipsig, Capt. Jagger, from New-York Feb. 10, and Berlin, Capt. Undutsch, from Baltimore Feb. 7, both for Bremen, have arrived here.

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SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
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This Company receives, for safe-keeping, trunks and boxes of Silver Plate, &c. Packages sent for if desired.
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FINE ENGLISH TABLE GLASS, RICHLY CUT AND ENGRAVED.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE:
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.
Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of net cash assets to Jan. 1, 1871		$15,676,097 96
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,031,879 32	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c	1,149,416 57	7,181,295 89
Total		$22,857,393 85
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,318,958 08	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,105,854 64	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance.	38,820 35	
Dividends to policy-holders	849,678 43	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	503,867 73	
Advertising and physicians' fees	96,567 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c	253,899 91	$4,167,646 49
Total		$18,689,747 36
ASSETS:		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,845,002 15	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,751,182 83) cost	4,616,762 43	
Invested in New-York City Banks Stock (market value $46,425,) cost	41,549 00	
Real Estate in the City of New-York	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,344,830 00	
Loans on existing policies. (The reserve held by the Company on these same policies amounts to $3,858,980 21)	956,536 99	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	630,561 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	330,355 73	
Amounts due from Agents	48,839 61	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872	77,046 14	18,689,747 36
Add—		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		114,021 40
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,803,768 76
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,890 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c	127,900 00	
Amount Reserved for Re-insurance on existing Policies insuring $112,150,075 80, participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,004,733 65, non-participating (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,841,177 21	
Balance of return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	133,667 12	$17,315,634 33
Divisible Surplus		$1,488,134 43

During the year 8,908 Policies have been issued, insuring $24,603,305 84.

From the undivided surplus of **One Million Four Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Forty-three Cents** the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS,
(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
(Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER,
(Late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT,
(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON,
(Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
(Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON.......(Banker,) No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A BOOTH....(Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.....(Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS.........(Banker,) No. 36 Broad-st.
CHAS L. ANTHONY,
(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB,
President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN,
(Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT,
(Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods, No. 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN,
(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR,
(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) No. 78 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.,
No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners
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W. B. MARVIN, Secretary.

BLUSHING.—WHAT IS THE cause? What the cure? Blondes and Brunettes; Sensitiveness; Bashfulness; How may We Control our Emotions; Confidence and Self-reliance—How Acquired. See March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.